11-23-1988

November 23rd 1988

Hispanic News

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West Valley Hispanic Voters Flex Muscles

By Aurelio W. DeLaTorre
Staff Writer

Commentary

With an enormous precinct sweep the Riordan campaign almost doubled her vote total to over 5900 and she beat her challenger 64% to 29% considering those individuals not voting. Colton Mayor Frank Gonzales and his supporters deserve much credit for the high 62.2% turn out in Colton. With a highly organized, well oiled machine the mayor was able to run a positive campaign and motivate voters to vote their preference at the ballot box. Mayor Gonzales has emerged as a major force in the West Valley that will be heard for years to come.

The implication of the block vote, particularly the Hispanic block vote, is awesome. This resource is the center of the 66th Assembly District (Eaves), the 34th Senatorial District (Ayala), and the 36th Congressional District (Brown). In the 1990 and 1992 elections Hispanics will continue to show influence in this area and determine key legislative battles based on commitments by candidates to the needs of the growing Hispanic population.

No longer can Hispanics tolerate lip service by politicos. The motto should be "show us what you can do, not tell us!"

One last key element that will effect the molding of this area is the 1990 reapportionment of the legislature. Because of the phenomenal growth of the inland areas the county may receive another assembly, senate and congressional district.

Voters in the West Valley (Colton, South San Bernardino, Bloomington and South Rialto) once again have determined the outcome of a major political election. Particularly in the Third Supervisorial District, as recently as two years ago, many political analysts believed the areas direction would be determined by the voters in the City of Redlands. The significant change in trend started to evolve four years ago during the last presidential elections. It came to focus in the June 1988 assembly primary that saw Joe Baca challenge incumbent Jerry Eaves for the 66th assembly seat. With only about 4000 voters separating the two opponents a strong showing in the greater Colton area would have made a substantial difference for either candidate. As it turned out only about six votes separated the two in Colton. With a strong showing by Baca the difference may have only been less than 2000 votes. On the other side a strong turn out for Eaves would have truly made his victory a landslide.

More recently the Riordan/Kwappenberg battle in the county’s Third Supervisorial District has clearly demonstrated the growing influence of the Greater Colton area in county and state legislative races. With a low voter turn out in the June 1988 primary Riordan beat the challenger 3 to 1 with over 2900 votes to 900.

Forces are already at work, involved in the selection of the New Democratic State Chair that will certainly bring more clout to the West Valley. The race for state chair promises to be another blood bath with state 2nd Vice-Chair Steve Westly and former Governor Jerry Brown the front runners at this time. With a Democratic controlled state legislature a district cut out to give an Hispanic a fighting chance is a real possibility.

If Hispanics continue to voice their influence in the ballot box as in the past four years, existing officials such as Mayor Gonzales and school board member Ray Abril, and individuals being groomed for future offices will assume even greater influence to ensure Hispanic needs are met in the future.

West Valley Carried Riordan To Victory

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Las Vegas Super Speed Train Proposed

By: Ken R. Wells

It's called the Las Vegas Super Speed Train, and it comes with a no-risk guarantee from its Nevada backers. They will plan it, build it and take the financial eating if it goes bust. But some civic leaders in Southern California, where the proposed train would originate, see it as anything but a sure bet.

The train would make the 230-mile trip from Southern California to the Nevada gambling Mecca in about 70 minutes, travelling at speeds of up to 250 miles-per-hour. Funding for the project, estimated at $2 billion to $3 billion, is still up in the air, but backers say it would most likely come from a foreign government, such as West Germany or Japan.

"I think it would be a good alternative to cars and airplanes," said Richard Welch, senior management analyst for the City of Las Vegas. "Southern California is our largest market, and the train itself would become a major tourist attraction, drawing people who normally wouldn't come here."

But while its Las Vegas proponents see it as a financial boon to the desert gambling oasis, several Southern Californians call it as a high-stakes gamble in which the payoff would be for Nevada at the expense of California.

"I'm very concerned that while the train's California passengers would travel round-trip, their money would travel one-way," said Wes McDaniel, executive director of the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG).

Two types of technology are under consideration for the proposed train: The French TGV, which uses steel wheel cars on conventional tracks. It's electrically powered and runs at speeds of up to 185 mph, although in tests it has reached 236 mph, hence its name: "The French TGV," which translates to "very high speed." An operational system runs between Paris and Lyon.

The West German Transrapid Maglev, which runs by magnetic levitation and cruises at speeds of up to 300 mph. The trains have no wheels. Instead they float a few inches above a magnet-ized guideway, which is elevated much like Disneyland's monorail. A 25-mile test project was built in Lathen, West Germany, and plans are under way to have a system in operation between Hamburg and Hanover in the mid-1990s. The Japanese are also developing a maglev.

The idea for the Las Vegas train first surfaced during the gasoline shortages of the 1970s. Las Vegas officials were concerned their economy would be drastically hurt if Californians were unable to drive to Las Vegas. The city commissioned two feasibility studies on high-speed rail between 1981 and 1987 costing $1.55 million and mostly paid for by the federal government. The studies indicated an annual ridership of four million, no major environmental concerns, strong economic benefits to Nevada, and an annual rate of return on investment of more than 20 percent. It also would create about 11,000 construction jobs, most in Southern California.

One of the first Californians to become interested in the project was Assemblyman Richard Katz, a Sepulveda Democrat, who authored legislation creating the California-Nevada Super Speed Ground Transportation Commission. The commission consists of 16 members, eight each from California and Nevada. California's representatives are from the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside. The commission will select a route, determine the number and location of stations, select the type of train and award a contract for construction and operation.

"I'm very concerned that while the train's California passengers would travel round-trip, their money would travel one-way," said Wes McDaniel, executive director of the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG).

Even though the commission has broad operation powers, its decisions must be ratified by both state legislatures. Also, the location of California terminals must be approved by the board of supervisors in that county. Katz said he introduced the legislation because he found a lot of interest in the project in both states and because he was fascinated by the technology. "I also wanted to make sure that Southern California got something out of this besides a train that goes to Las Vegas," he added.

But it's the location of one or more terminals in Southern California and the resulting problems of traffic congestion and increased air pollution that most concerns opponents of the project. Because of the high cost of acquiring rights-of-way in Los Angeles County, the western terminus was initially proposed as Ontario in San Bernardino County. Some local and county officials are concerned that with a projected ridership of four to six million persons a year, all converging on Ontario, the resulting problems would be enormous.

"What would be the impact on our freeways and local surface streets?," asked Ontario Mayor Howard Snider. "I think it will only create more congestion and pollution. I'm not convinced there will be any benefits to Ontario." His concerns are echoed by San Bernardino County Supervisor Larry Walker of Chino, who represents the Ontario area. "I'm not absolutely opposed to it but I do want to know what positive impact it will have on my area. So far, they (the Las Vegas backers) have made no effort to build a project that would benefit the greater Ontario area," he said.

The project has even become a minor issue in the 25th District state Senate race, which includes most of the area where the train would run. Democrat Sandy Hester of Claremont, who opposes the project, has criticized her Republican opponent, Assemblyman William Leonard of Redlands, because he is a member of the two-state commission. Leonard says he is "skeptical" about the train's value to Californians, but is serving on the commission because "I figure I can do more from the inside than the outside even if I vote no." Leonard adds that he might see some value in the train if a line ran up to ski areas in the San Bernardino National Forest. "People could ski in the day and gamble at night," offered Leonard.

But backers of the train caution that there would probably be several stations in Southern California so all riders would not be converging on one point. Such cities as Anaheim, Corona, San Bernardino, Riverside and Victorville have been mentioned as possible locations. They caution, however, that too many stops would increase the train's transit time.

"We are not going to put the terminals in places that people can't get to," said Paula Treut, who has been hired by the City of Las Vegas to lobby for the train in Sacramento. "Also, the train makes sense unless we can alleviate any resulting traffic congestion. Part of the overall package will be to make the train easily accessible to riders."

One proposal calls for using the train for local commuter traffic on weekdays, when ridership to Las Vegas would be relatively light. A network of feeder transportation systems, such as bus and light rail, would shuttle passengers to and from the super-speed train terminals. But local officials are afraid they will get stuck with the multi-billion dollar cost of building and operating such a feeder system.

"The train's operators may invest in some local improvements, but they would be very localized since their only concern would be insuring a smooth flow of traffic from the freeway to the stations," said SANBAG's McDaniel. "But the congestion caused by the train would be around a 50-mile radius and the commission is not up to address that."

Several San Bernardino County officials have suggested that to equalize benefits from the train, Las Vegas and Nevada finance public transportation projects in Southern California, an idea that makes Nevada officials bristle.

"We're not trying to force this down the throats of local agencies," Treat said. "We want to be as democratic as possible. But we are not going to be held hostage by anyone in return for building the train."

Las Vegas backers have tried to quiet some of the concerns by claiming the train would have equal benefits to both states. Welch said that of Las Vegas' 16 million annual visitors, 10 million come from outside Southern California and many took a side trip to California on the train.

Supporting this theory is Peter Byrd, manager of governmental affairs for the Anaheim Chamber of Commerce. "Both Anaheim and Las Vegas are convention cities but Vegas is more adult-oriented. The family of a conventioneer could take the train to Anaheim for the day and still be back in time for dinner."

Continued on Page 10

Inland Empire Hispanic News

Wednesday, November 23, 1988

Economy

INLAND EMPIRE HISPANIC NEWS

Wednesday, November 23, 1988

Volume 2-No. 2

The Inland Empire Hispanic News is owned and operated by the Hispanic Communication and Development Corporation.

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Circulation

The INLAND EMPIRE HISPANIC NEWS is distributed free of charge to designated "free zones" within the cities of San Bernardino and Colton. Its total readership is 32,000 to include mailed and carrier delivered pieces. Residents outside the "free zone" may subscribe by calling (714) 381-6259.

Advertising

To place advertising, visit the News office at 719 N. "D" St., San Bernardino, CA 92401, or call Irene Marquez at (714) 381-6259 to arrange an appointment.
Invitation to Bid
REQUEST FOR MINORITY/WOMEN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The George Hyman Construction Company is seeking minority/women business enterprise participation on the following project:

West Valley Detention Center - Main Building Construction Package
9500 Etiwanda Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Owner: County of San Bernardino

Bid Opening: 2:00 p.m., December 8, 1988

Representatives from the Company will be at the Hyatt Wilshire Hotel, 3515 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010, December 4th thru 8th, 1988. Our direct telephone line will be (213) 386-7272.

All questions in reference to this project should be directed to:
Mr. Steve Robertson
Chief Estimator
Telephone: (214) 490-9390

Equal Opportunity Employer

Highland Annexation Slide Show
Wilcox Answers Estrada's Charges

Mayor Evlyn Wilcox issued the following statements regarding the "Annexation Slide Show" matter which is scheduled for Council discussion Monday, November 21, 1988.

"As you are aware, I have made every attempt to be straightforward and up front regarding the annexation slide show. As I have stated previously, I am pleased that the District Attorney agrees that no criminal intent was involved in the production of the slide show."

"In my efforts to continue to be totally above board and up front, I have directed Jim Robbins, the Acting Executive Director of RDA, and will direct Steve DuKett, the new Executive Director of RDA, to conduct an audit to validate whether or not any additional indirect costs could be attributed to the production of the slide show by either RDA staff or through the use of RDA equipment."

"If it can be ascertained that there were some indirect staff costs associated with the slide show preparation, staff will forward to me a bill based on cost at the time. I, in turn, will pay the bill."
Thanksgiving Generosity Remembered

By: Marta Salinas

America is still a land of nostalgia. Even in the '80s, computers and videos don't replace memory -- that special moment, an unexpected gift, that way humanity reaches out and pulls us back into the circle of love. That moment came for my family one foggy November in the midst of bleakness. My father had just been diagnosed with anklylosis spondylitis, a rare form of arthritis. He has been a farmer all his life and had no skills or education for anything else.

I had been rude to my father and I had without a word to any of us, so my three brothers, four sisters and I were unaffected at first. Then one day the cupboards went dry. Just like old Mother Hubbard. After school, looking for a snack, I opened the pantry door. Empty. There was a fine flour dust in one corner, but nothing else. Not a can or a bag of anything.

"Mama?" Was that trembly voice mine? Mother sat down in the kitchen chair and began to cry. I shook her shoulders. "Mama, why isn't there any food?"

"It's not charity, Papi. I studied in U.S. Government. You've paid for it by working all these years. And it's for emergencies like these."

Papi turned away to stare at the wall. I didn't know then what it must be like to be the head of your household and lose your earning power. Machismo and pride and self-sufficiency were not in my vocabulary. I

She kept shaking her head and crying. Finally, she told me. Papi was not going to work ever. His bones were bad. And Mama paused and looked at me - Papi refused to apply for any assistance or free food. My father was lying in the darkened bedroom with a wet kitchen towel on his forehead. That meant he had another of his bad headaches, but that didn't stop me. I shook his arm.

"Papi, you can't let us all starve. You have to go to Welfare."

My father sat up and looked at me. Gone was his usual grin.

"OK, Papi, you just lie there while we starve quietly." I slammed the door on my way out.

Five minutes later he emerged. "I can't fight you all," was all he said as he headed for the station wagon. Later that evening my parents came home with boxes of cheese and butter, a couple of USDA honey jugs and a sack each of flour, rice and beans. At least we would be eating this Thanksgiving. No one mentioned a turkey or pies.

The next day in the middle of English class, I had to be excused to go see the school nurse. I felt like I had a fever but the main thing that hurt was my heart. I had been rude to my father and I had helped my mother force him to do something he didn't believe in. I rambled on and on to the pretty brunette who took my temperature and then sent me back to class.

The day before Thanksgiving, there was a knock on the door. My mother, always shy, signaled for me to answer it. I hoped it was not a salesman because I hated having to say no thank you and watch the friendly smile fade. A lady in a pretty gray coat stood there with a big box in her arms.

"Here," she said with a big smile. She handed me the box. It was so heavy I almost dropped it. "This is for you and your family. Happy Thanksgiving." She walked quickly down the steps to her car.

I peeked in the box and saw a huge turkey and cans of pumpkin and a sack of yams. There was brownie mix and some cranberry sauce.

"Excuse me ma'am - who do we thank?" I called after the lady. She stopped, her hand on the car door. "No one, honey. It's just from folks who care."

She was gone while I stood on the steps still staring. I dragged the box into the kitchen. "Mama, look what a lady brought us." It was all there, even the whipping cream for the pies. Mama's brown fingers, twisted from working the crops since she was a little girl, touched each item lovingly before she placed it on the table, ever so carefully.

"Did she say what church she was from?"

I squeezed Mama's hand. "Nope, just said it was from people who cared."

"In between mythorpeworjc", I kept wondering if maybe the nurse had somebody about us. I wanted there to be someone I could thank and hug and tell what a difference they had made in our lives. We had been low on more than just food and Thanksgiving fixings. Hope for the future had run out with Papi's job.

I believe that even he started thinking things would work out when he saw Mama bustling around in the kitchen making the dressing that night. The smell of baking pies was better than a bedtime story. We all slept well. We never did find out who the caring folks were, but every year at this time I remember the Thanksgiving box and breathe a silent thank you. Caring folks, wherever you are, here's a warm, belated thank-you hug.
(Martha Salinas is a registered nurse working at a migrant labor camp in Woodburn, Ore.)

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Have A Happy Thanksgiving

Inland Empire Hispanic News

Wednesday, November 23, 1988
AIDS Fourteen cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) were reported in San Bernardino County during October, 1988. The total number of cases reported to date is 220. The demography of the cases is as follows:

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<td>50 plus</td>
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**Census division at onset of illness:**
- East Valley: San Bernardino, Rialto, Redlands, Yucaipa totals 93, 42%.
- West Valley: Fontana, Upland, Ontario, Chino totals 79, 36%.
- Desert: Remainder of County totals 36, 16%.
- Institution CIM & CIW totals 12, 5%

**Probable source of infection:**
- Homosexual/Bisexual; male 125, female 0, 57%.
- Homosexual/Bisexual/IV drug; male 39, female 1, 18%.
- Intravenous drug use; male 14, female 13, 12%.
- Receipt of factor concentrates; male 50, female 0, 3%.
- Heterosexual contact; male 2, female 7, 4%.
- Perinatal transmission; male 2, female 0, 3%.
- Total; Male 194 (88%) Female 26 (12%)

**ANNUAL MORTALITY**

In 1983 there was 1 reported case with a 100% fatality rate.
In 1984 there were 6 reported cases with a 100% fatality rate.
In 1985 there were 7 reported cases with a 100% fatality rate.
In 1986 there were 31 reported cases with 25 deaths, 81% fatality rate, 87% cumulative fatality rate.
In 1987 there were 75 reported cases with 53 deaths, 71% fatality rate, 77% cumulative fatality rate.
In 1988 there have been 100 reported cases, with 41 deaths, 41% fatality rate, 60% cumulative fatality rate.

**NOTE:** Cases are reported by county of residence at onset of illness and do not necessarily reflect the number of cases residing in San Bernardino County.

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**INVITATION TO BID**

Dick Corporation of Pittsburgh, PA and C.L. Peck/Jones Brothers Construction Corporation of Los Angeles invites certified or certifiable MBE and WBE contractors to submit quotations to us for the West Valley Detention Center in Rancho Cucamonga, California. The project bids on December 8th, 1988 at 2:00 pm. Bids to Dick-Peck/Jones are requested no later than Wednesday, December 7, 1988. Plans and Specifications are available at the following locations:

- **Plan Room West**
  - 142 Arena
  - El Segundo, CA 90245
  - (213) 322-0603

- **Allied Construction Industries**
  - 464 South Sierra Way
  - San Bernardino, CA 92408
  - (714) 889-3120

- **Jan's Const. Report & Plan Room**
  - 9500 "I" Ave., #2B
  - Hesperia, CA 92345
  - (619) 244-6625

- **F.W. Dodge**
  - 202 E. Airport Dr., #130
  - San Bernardino, CA 91412
  - (714) 885-6857

- **A.V. Plan Room**
  - 45120 13th Street West
  - Lancaster, CA 93534
  - (805) 948-6029

- **Desert Builder's Exchange**
  - 68798 Hwy. Ill
  - Cathedral City, CA 92234
  - (619) 324-8481

For additional information and to bid to Dick-Peck/Jones, write or phone:

**Dick Corporation**

P.O. Box 10896
Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0896
412/384-1000
What Reagan Promised and What He Did

The economy

Promised: Revitalize economic growth.
Results: The gross national product grew an average of 3 percent a year following the deep recession of 1981-82. This compares with 2.7 percent a year during the Carter years. Inflation fell from 13.5 percent in 1980 to less than 5 percent. Unemployment dropped from a high of 10.7 percent to 5.5 percent. Interest rates declined from over 18 percent to about 8.5 percent.

Results: Deficits hit record levels, amounting to more than $200 billion in 3 out of 8 years. National debt tripled and now stands at $2.7 trillion.

Promised: Reduce taxes.
Results: The 1981 and 1986 tax reductions sharply cut taxes for individuals and businesses. But rises in social security, excise, and income taxes after the 1981 act mitigated the tax reductions.

Promised: Resist trade protectionism.
Results: The administration fought "domestic content" and other protectionist legislation. But it negotiated more agreements to restrain imports and filed more unfair-trade-practice complaints than previous administrations.

Promised: Free up agriculture.
Results: Efforts to scale back farm subsidies failed. Federal farm spending reached $25.8 billion in fiscal 1986, more than double the subsidies under Carter.

Promised: Cut the government bureaucracy.
Results: Thousands of pages of legislation were removed from the Federal Register. But the number of federal workers rose by 7.5 percent (to about 3 million), with the Defense Department and the Postal Service accounting for the largest increases. The Education and Energy Departments were not dismantled, and the Veterans Administration was given full Cabinet rank.

Promised: Reduce federal spending.
Results: It soared past 24 percent of GNP by fiscal 1983 then dropped to 22.3 percent of GNP - about the same as in 1980.

Promised: Deregulation of business.
Results: Reagan accelerated the deregulation of the airlines, railroads, and trucking. He also deregulated the savings-and-loan industry and instructed the antitrust office of the Justice Department not to fight corporate mergers.

The administration also weakened existing rules in the areas of health, safety, and environment, giving companies more latitude to come up with solutions to meet government standards, and slowed the pace of new regulations.

Promised: Shift federal programs to the states.
Results: Dozens of categorical grant programs were consolidated into block grants, and many programs that transferred funds to the states were cut or curtailed. General revenue sharing was ended. But Congress did not let Reagan go as far as he wanted.

Promised: Build up national defense and contain costs.
Results: Some $2 trillion was authorized during fiscal 1981-88 to modernize the armed forces. Troop morale and enlistments improved. But concerns remain about combat readiness, weapons that do not work properly, and a procurement scandal. Per-unit costs of most weapons systems (in constant dollars) rose.

Promised: Seek agreements to reduce nuclear weapons.
Results: A US-Soviet treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles was signed in 1988. Substantial progress was made toward a treaty reducing strategic nuclear weapons, but Reagan's "star wars" program and reinterpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty helped block completion of a pact.

Promised: Support for "freedom fighters" and democracy abroad.
Results: Reagan continued aid to the Afghan rebels, helping to influence Moscow's decision to withdraw from Afghanistan. Support for rebel forces in Angola contributed to a potential diplomatic breakthrough in the region. US pressure helped oust dictators in the Philippines and Haiti. But aid for the contras in Nicaragua did not lead to removal of the Sandinista regime. And massive assistance to El Salvador did not enable the government to defeat leftist rebels.

Social programs

Promised: Protect the "truly needy."
Results: Reagan preserved the basic "safety net," though programs for the poor took big cuts. Poverty rose sharply during the recession and then declined to a level that remains higher than in the 1970s. But lower inflation and lower taxes helped poor families.

Promised: Protect social security.
Results: Tried unsuccessfully to eliminate or restrict some benefits. Upon re-elections of a bipartisan commission, payroll taxes increased and retirement age gradually raised.

Promised: Curb health care costs.
Results: Held down the rise in hospital costs. But medical costs as a share of gross domestic product continued to mount, now constituting 11 percent of GNP.

Promised: Ease environmental regulation.
Results: Congress resisted Reagan's efforts to weaken the Clean Air Act and the Environmental Protection Agency. It wrote tougher regulations into the Clean Water Act and overrode the President's veto of the bill. But the administration succeeded in easing auto emission standards and blocking new controls on acid rain.

Reagan's attempts to lease huge tracts of public lands and the outer continental shelf for oil, natural gas, and coal development were stymied.

Promised: Win the fight against drugs.
Results: Spending on interdiction and law-enforcement efforts rose dramatically, as did the number of seizures and arrests. Nancy Reagan highlighted the problem with her anti-drug campaign. But the supply of cocaine grew. Reagan sharply cut spending for drug education and treatment. Congress adopted a drug bill giving priority to this side of the anti-drug effort.

Courts and civil rights

Promised: Name a woman to the Supreme Court and put conservatives on the federal bench.
Results: Sandra Day O'Connor, Reagan's first appointment, was named and confirmed in 1981. Reagan appointed two other justices, also conserv-
Latin Society Sounds

Amador "Moe" Estevene

Anyone who has had the pleasure of listening to the band knows that it is most versatile. Specializing in Latin era "Salsa" and Mexican music, they also play the gamut from swing, to rock, to ballads, to country and western, and disco. The band consists of piano, drums, congas, timbales (percussion), sax, trumpets, lead vocalist, and bass. Moe, who does not read a note of music, is a self-taught guitar player who began his career in 1958 with a group formed while at Aquinas High School. "Donny and the Bi-Langos" and in 1960 the "Primiers", Elvis, The Beach Boys, Tito Puente and Tito Rodriguez, two big band Latin musicians during the fifties, were of primary influence on Moe's music. While stationed in Hawaii in the Air Force, he played with "The Baja Marimba Band," Nancy Wilson and Patti Page. Moe tells of one particularly romantic New Year's Eve in Hawaii when "The Fashinations" played for a group of all male Marines at, of all places, an ammo dump. "I really enjoyed the years in Hawaii," he said. "We played for not only servicemen, but also tourists, and the Hawaiian natives who were just great!"

"Latin Society" known for its musical versatility

Imagine working on New Year's Eve 18 years in a row! Amador "Moe" Estevene does. This job involves his hobby, where he not only attends large parties, he's the center of attraction! Since 1968 Moe Engineering and Design Coordinator for the Redevelopment Agency of San Bernardino, has been the manager and bass guitar player for "The Latin Society," a popular band well-known throughout Southern California.

The band, originally "The Latin Society Quartet," has grown from four members to its current nine. The group is busy throughout the year playing for social organizations, weddings and other family events. "The Latin Society" has played for many San Bernardino City functions, including the Bi-centennial Celebration where they were on the bill with "Les Brown and His Band of Renown," and Sister City dances.

County Fair Board Elects Officers

For the third consecutive year, Frank Walls was elected president and Rick Card vice president of the San Bernardino County Fair's Board of Directors. Walls, 58, is president of Western Power Equipment, Inc. in Victorville and served in the U.S. Air Force for 25 years before retiring as an officer. Father of three and grandfather of one with "two on the way." Walls said he was pleased by his reelection Oct. 20 because it gives him a chance to finish what was started last year. Card, 40, is co-owner of High Desert Medical in Victorville and resides with his family in Apple Valley. An area resident since 1956, he is eagerly awaiting the opening of "Watch and wager," satellite broadcasts of horse racing to be televised on the fairgrounds starting April 26, 1989. In addition to the inception of the racing and betting program, Walls is looking forward to the completion of a longrange strategic plan for the fair, to be implemented in conjunction with the hiring of a consultant to guide the fair for the next 5 - 10 years. "It's going to be difficult to cup the 1988 fair," Walls said, stating it was "probably the most successful year the district has had," referring both to the largest attendance numbers ever and the lack of problems encountered.

Frank Walls Re-Elected

What Reagan Promised and Did

Continued from Page 6

catives, to the Supreme Court. He also picked nearly half of the approximately 760 lower-court federal judges.

Promised: Oppose racial quotas.
Results: The Justice Department fought affirmative-action and busing plans and named fewer blacks and other minorities to the federal bench.

The administration failed to establish tax-exempt status for schools that discriminate racially.

Promised: Fight against abortion.
Results: Congress did not endorse a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion. But it passed legislation cutting off aid funds to groups providing abortions.

Promised: Fight for prayer in public schools.
Results: Efforts to persuade Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment on prayer in the schools were less than wholehearted, and failed.

Adapted from the National Journal, May 1988. Data added from Congressional Budget Office, Editorial Research Reports, and other sources, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor.

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California County Jail Population On Rise

California’s County Jails Showed Dramatic Increases in Population, Bookings in 1987. The California State Board of Corrections recently released its annual statistical report on California’s 58 county jails, showing significant increases in average daily population, total bookings and average length of stay in 1987.

New jail construction continues to lag behind current and projected prisoner population increases.

There were 60,802 prisoners, on the average, in California county jails during 1987 - and increase of 9.4% over the 1986 average daily population.

The number of 1987 statewide bookings totaled 1,332,463 - up 3.1% (40,360) from 1986.

The average length of stay per booking in California’s jails was 16.7 days - up from 15.7 day average in 1986.

The overall distribution of male and female prisoners has remained fairly constant during the past decade - approximately 89% males and 11% females.

1987 Top 10 California Counties by Population

1. Los Angeles 8,418,600
2. San Diego 2,248,500
3. Orange 2,195,100
4. Santa Clara 1,218,400
5. Alameda 1,167,000
6. San Bernardino 930,100
7. Sacramento 867,400
8. Riverside 742,300
9. San Francisco 736,100
10. Ventura 60,802

1987 Top 10 Counties by Average Length of Stay

1. Los Angeles 33.7 days
2. Kern 22.9 days
3. Orange 20.3 days
4. Alameda 18.7 days
5. Ventura 18.4 days
6. Inyo 17.7 days
7. Tulare 17.4 days
8. San Joaquin 16.4 days
9. San Bernardino 14.8 days
10. Contra Costa 14.1 days

Rental Assistance Program for Mobile Home Park Residents

The City of San Bernardino is offering rental assistance grants to residents living in mobilehome parks located within the City limits. Monthly grants are available to very low income households which pay fifty percent (50%) or more of their income for housing expenses (including space rent, rent or mortgage payment on their coach and utilities). The maximum income allowed for eligibility by household size is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Persons in Household</th>
<th>Maximum Yearly Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$12,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$13,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$15,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$16,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$17,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$19,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$20,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After eligibility is determined, those households will receive monthly grants to cover the portion of their monthly housing costs which exceeds fifty percent (50%) of their monthly income. The maximum grant available is fifty dollars ($50.00) per month.

The City of San Bernardino Community Services Department is administering the Rental Assistance Program on behalf of the City of San Bernardino. Interested mobilehome park residents may obtain a grant application by calling Carolyn Debevec at 714/387-2301. Applications may be obtained from park managers in each mobilehome park located in San Bernardino.

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• If you will gain your lawsuit?
• When and whom will you marry?
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• If you will inherit money?
• What the year will bring you?
• What you are best adapted for?
• If you will ever be healthy?
• If you have enemies and who?
• If you can trust your friends?
• Why you are unlucky?
• If you will travel?
• How soon will you make a change?
• Why your love acts strange?
• What the year will bring you?

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A Well Trained Mind

Public School Report

By E. Neal Roberts, Superintendent, San Bernardino City Schools

There was a time when school house technology meant owning a fountain pen that allowed a diligent student to keep writing without frequent return trips to the ink well. Well, the ball point pen came along and did away with both the ink wells and fountain pens, and frankly it looks as if the day in which kindergartners will trudge to school with a lunch box in one hand and a laptop computer in the other may soon be at hand.

October was School Technology Month—nationally and by resolution of the Board of Education in this very district. Today, our district has somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 minicomputers in schools for classroom use. I have a vivid recollection of a teacher last year working with a computer in preparation for the next day's class activity. Her technical advisor was a curty-haired five year old who could help the teacher with programming bugs. My example is certainly not to ridicule the teacher. She seemed far better versed in the nature of computers than I—it was just that computers were new to the teacher's environment and she was adapting. The computer had been a part of the kindergartner's environment as far back as she could remember. She had no more need to add to it than she had to add to sunshine.

A great deal may indeed come from classroom technology. It may be that elusive key for which we have searched that unlocks the learning process for some kids in which books and lectures simply didn't communicate well enough.

So I am a technology supporter. I am impressed and enthusiastic about what seems to be the results of technology in instruction in basic subjects. I understand that this year's kindergarten class, the graduating class of the year 2000, will need to be comfortable with technology because that technology will dominate most of the jobs in the market place.

Still, I remind us all that learning has always been hard work—interesting work and analyzing those facts and putting those facts to build original insight. Technology cannot surpass the workings of a well-trained mind.

Colton Youth Basketball

Youth Basketball Sign-Ups

The City of Colton's Human Services Department will begin taking signups for youth basketball. Registration is currently being taken and will continue through Friday, December 16, from 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the Hutton Community Center, 660 Colton Avenue, Colton.

Any boy or girl who meets the following eligibility may register:

Division A

Born In 1975-1976

Division B

1977-1978

Division C

1979-1980

At the time of registration a player must present written verification of age, complete registration form and pay the $7.00 registration fee. League practice will begin the week of December 12 and end approximately February 25, 1989. Practices will be held at elementary and junior high schools. All games will be played on Saturday's at Colton High School. For additional information please call the Human Services Department at 370-5086.

Youth Coaches Wanted

The City of Colton's Human Services Department is currently seeking volunteers to coach youth basketball. The City's Youth Basketball League will begin practice the week of December 12 and end approximately on February 25. All practices will be held during the week with games on Wednesday and Saturday.

Anyone interested in coaching a team may register at Hutton or Luque Community Centers. To obtain additional information, please call the Department office at 370-5086.

Las Vegas Super Train

California tax money.

"Financing is a little unclear at the moment," admitted Commissioner Bill Wells from Las Vegas. Several commissioners believe a package of private venture capital funds and money from foreign government, especially West Germany, could be put together.

The West German maglev would cost an estimated $2.5 billion to $3 billion to build and $76 million a year to operate, while the French TGV would cost an initial $2 billion with annual operating costs of $66 million.

Welch and the Las Vegas group tends to favor the maglev system, partly because they believe the West German government may help finance the project. "The West Germans have spent $1 billion developing the technology," he said. "If they are going to recoup their investment, they will need a system in operation to prove their train can be commercially successful."

The commission's first meeting was in September (1988) and it is not required to make its recommendations until early 1992, although Treat said it could be as early as 1990. If approved, construction would take five to seven years.

Las Vegas' initial feasibility studies projected a total of 44 trains on the system, each with six 100-passerger cars. They would make 22 round-trips a day on weekdays and 32 on weekends. The round-trip fare estimated in 1984 dollars would be $65.

While Walker gives the train only a 20 percent chance of succeeding, Katz is more optimistic. "California is on the cutting edge of new technologies," he said. "This project is very consistent with the vision many people have for California's future. The train has the potential for becoming the first showcase of its kind for the nation and the world."
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