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Sea Contado en el Censo - 1990

por el Asambleista Jerry Eaves, Distrito 66avo.

El Censo de E.U. de 1990 está a la vuelta de la esquina. Basado en el censo, billones de dólares del Gobierno Federal serán devueltos aproximadamente a 39,000 gobiernos locales, reservaciones Indias Americanos, y las villas indígenas de Alaska. La cantidad de dólares están basadas en la información recopilada de la población y vivienda durante el tiempo que se lleva a cabo el censo. Los hechos recopilados también determinarán donde ubicar los hospitales, escuelas, centros de cuidado diario y centros para las personas mayores. Varios programas sociales reciben fondos basados en la información del censo y los negocios utilizan la información para la expansión y propósitos de empleo.

El día primero de Abril de 1990 la nación oirá de acuerdo con el Artículo 1, Sección 2, párrafo 3 de la Constitución de los E.U. "obtener la cuenta." El censo de 1990 marca su 21avo cumpleaños y costará $2.6 billones al instituto. Se estima que 250 millones de personas y 106 millones de viviendas participarán en la información fundamental más grande y más compleja para reunir las cifras en la historia de la nación.

Se espera que el censo de 1990 revelará que hay aproximadamente 250,410,000 personas en los Estados Unidos. Esto será un aumento de población del 10.5 por ciento desde que se realizó el censo en 1980.

A pesar de los mejores esfuerzos del Bureau del Censo para obtener que todas las viviendas devuélvan el cuestionario del censo, más del 25 por ciento de todas las viviendas en California no devolvieron el cuestionario completo en 1980. Se estimó que más de un millón de Californianos fueron omitidos como resultado directo de esta falta.

Una semana antes del día del censo, el primero de Abril de 1990, la mayoría de viviendas recibirán un cuestionario por correo. Otros tendrán formas entregadas por los colectores del censo. Formas Cortas - preguntan acerca de la raza, origen Hispano, edad, estado civil, si usted alquila o es dueño de una residencia, el número de cuartos, etc. Formas Largas - hace preguntas adicionales sobre su raza, empleo, educación, ingreso, tipo de vivienda, servicios públicos, etc. Los programas federales utilizan la información del censo para determinar las necesidades regionales y locales para los programas federales de concepción, necesidades de instrucción bilingüe, oportunidad de igualdad de empleo, programas de asistencia de energía, servicios de desempleo, evolución económica, prácticas de préstamo sin discriminación, desarrollo o expansión de viviendas de bajo ingreso y programas de ayuda al niño.

Los programas estatales afectados por la cuenta incluyen los planes de volver a dividir los distritos electorales para las Legislaturas Estatales y Gobiernos Locales, programas del servicio social, sistemas de transporte, viviendas de bajo costo, programas de educación vocacional y de ocupación, y bonos de la vivienda del Estado para las casas de interés en los préstamos por debajo del mercado.

Es muy importante saber que el Título 13 del Código de E.U. impide a cualquier agencia; es decir, Inmigración, el FBI (Departamento Federal de Investigación Criminal), el IRS (Servicio de Recaudación de Impuestos), las Cortes, las Fuerzas Armadas y las agencias de bienestar social obtener información específica de cualquier persona. La información personal obtenida a través del censo será mantenida bajo llave desde 1990 hasta el año 2062.

Uno de los problemas serios en la cuenta del censo es la pregunta de ¿quien es omitido en el proceso de la cuenta? No todos encajan en una manera fácil del proceso de conteo. Dijése relatable los obstáculos que los contadores tendrán conforme ellos completan su proceso.

Los Desamparados

Muchos desamparados no quieren identificarse así mismos o a sus hijos por temor a que les quieran a sus hijos. El 20 de Marzo de 1990, los enumeradores S y Y ("S" significa 'street' - calle y 'shelter' - refugio, y "T" significa ' transient' - 'transiente') intentarían contar cada persona desamparada en América. Los enumeradores tendrán su objetivo en los refugios, hoteles baratos, ómnibus, estaciones de metros y de trenes, restaurantes abiertos toda la noche y cinemamas para obtener la información. Después de la medianoche, en equipos de dos, los enumeradores por observación contarán a las

Juan Manuel Calderon Jaimes, Consul De Mexico

A LA COMUNIDAD MEXICANA DE LOS CONDADOS DE SAN BERNARDINO, Y RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

El suscrito Consul de Mexico en esta ciudad, envía un fuerte saludo a toda la comunidad mexicana y les invita a participar en el Censo que se llevará en esta País en las próximas semanas, ya que es muy importante el ser contados en este país a efecto de obtener mejores Servicios Públicos, atención médica y tener mejor Representación Política tanto Local, Estatal y Federal. Por otra parte, la información que se proporcionará en los cuestionarios será confidencial para fines estadísticos en este país.

Finalmente reitero la importancia que tiene el Censo y su participación en este.

A T E N T A N T E M E .

LIC. JUAN MANUEL CALDERON JAIMES
CONSUL DE MEXICO.

Inside This Issue:
The Food Bank  Page 4
Herman Pena Profile  Page 4
Latino Peace Officers  Page 5
Senator Ruben S. Ayala

 Ranked Among States’ Top lawmakers

SACRAMENTO -- State Senator Ruben S. Ayala (D-Chino) was ranked among the top lawmakers in the state for his support of public interest legislation in 1989 by the California Public Interest Research Group (Cal-PIRG). In an annual report issued by the Sacramento based non-partisan group last week, Ayala received a score of 90 out of possible 100 percent. The average legislator received a score of 69 percent.

"I am very pleased to be recognized as a legislator who has kept the public good in the forefront when considering and voting on legislation," Ayala said. The scores of individual legislators are based on their votes on public interest legislation, how much campaign money they raise and what percentage of that comes from small contributors.

According to the report Senate Democrats averaged 84 percent, while Senate Republicans averaged 53.6 percent. Assembly Democrats averaged 92.4 percent, while Assembly Republicans averaged 51.4 percent.

Feinstein Speaks to San Bernardino Minority Leaders

Diane Feinstein, Democratic front-runner for California Governor in November’s election was greeted by over 50 Hispanic and Black leaders recently in San Bernardino.

"Because of my involvement and concern for minority issues in San Francisco, I carried over 80% of the minority community during my last election," the Former San Francisco Mayor pointed out. Asked about minority appointments in State Government and her administration, Feinstein pointed out several past staffers and pledged, "I'll appoint women and minorities to my administration in proportion to their numbers in the population."

When questioned about the proliferation of drugs in minority communities, Feinstein said, "I’m 100% opposed to the legalization of drugs and feel jail time is appropriate for some first time drug offenses."

After the meeting in Downtown San Bernardino, Feinstein visited the county jail facilities and the Child Center at Mental Health. Feinstein’s visit was coordinated by Assemblyman Jerry Eaves, who also committed her appearance to his sponsored Women’s Conference recently.

Eaves, along with San Bernardino Councilwoman Esther Estrada and Past Democratic County Chief Aurelio W. DeLaTorre, have publicly pledged support to the Feinstein campaign.

(L-R) Democratic Governor Candidate Diane Feinstein, Keith Lee, President Westside Action Group, Aurelio W. DeLaTorre, Vice-President Hispanic News, and Esther Estrada, San Bernardino City Councilwoman.

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Dr. Judith M. Rymer named AUW Board Chairperson

Dr. Judith M. Rymer, Vice President for University Relations at California State University, San Bernardino was elected Chair of Arrowhead United Way's 1990 Board of Directors at its annual meeting held on February 15, 1990, at the National Orange Show Restaurant.

Rymer joined the AUW volunteer ranks in 1987 as a member of Agency Relations Division's Piton Venture Grant Committee and moved immediately to the Executive Committee as chair of the Strategic Planning and Marketing Committee in 1988. She became First Vice Chair in 1989. She told fellow volunteers and key community supporters that, "Major challenges will face us during the coming decade. The competition to raise money will be fierce; baby-boomers will scrutinize appeals more; on-the-job solicitation will intensify with the development of alternatives; and the new giving patterns and interests of the emerging minority groups." "These challenges," she stated, "can be met through serious commitment to the principles of United Way. My hope is that we each will opt to work diligently to meet these challenges."

Rymer has been part of the California State University system for almost twenty years and for the past five years she has overseen the University Relations Division which includes development, public affairs, community relations, alumni affairs, publications, the athletics program and governmental, corporate and business relations. She holds a Ph.D. in Spanish and has taught at the high school and university levels, including two years experience in Columbia, South America. Her community activities include serving as a director on the board of the National Orange Show. She also is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of Downtown San Bernardino, and she is a past director and vice president of the San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce.

Six other officers will be assisting Rymer on the 1990 AUW Board of Directors. They include: Phillip H. Waller, C.P.A., First Vice Chair and Chair-Elect; Dorothy J. Collins, Vice Chair, Agency Relations; Sue Borror, Vice Chair-Elect, Agency Relations; Evelyn E. Wilcox, Manpower, Inc., Vice Chair, Finance/Treasurer; and J. Willard Monninger, retired, Security Pacific Bank, Secretary.

Arrowhead United Way funds 135 different health and human service programs via 58 local agencies in the greater San Bernardino area.

Norton AFB Open House - March 25

NORTON AFB, Calif. - Norton AFB's Air Show '90 is being held March 25-29 am - 5 pm. It is open to the public and admission is free.

The featured performers are the U.S. Air Force Demonstration Team, Thunderbirds, scheduled to be arriving at 9 am and performing at 1:30 pm. Other aircraft tentatively scheduled to perform aerial demonstrations are:

- C-141B (three-ship personnel drop), C-141B (cargodrop), C-150, KC-135R.
- San Bernardino Sheriff's Bell 212 helicopter (repelling), CH-53 (Air Force West Jump Team) and many other Air Force aircraft.

For more information, call 382-6324.

75th National Orange Show - April 19-29

It's a gem of an entertainment lineup for the 75th anniversary Diamond Jubilee of the National Orange Show, April 19-29 in San Bernardino. Orange Show Board President C. Roger Cooper and Show Committee Chairperson Pat Leathers announced.

The star-studded concert series will take place in the Orange Pavilion and is included with gate admission. Starting off on opening day will be a 7:30 performance by country and television star Glen Campbell on Thursday, April 19. Donny Osmond brings his chart topping hits to the show with concerts at 7 and 9 p.m. Friday, April 20.

The show's first weekend finds oldies in the air with performances by Rock & Roll Hall of Famer Hank Ballard, as well as the Marvelettes Saturday, April 21. Country returns Sunday, April 22 with songster T. Graham Brown. Both weekend concerts have performances at 4 and 7 p.m.

Monday is a fun day when Louise Mandrell brings her solo act to the stage at 7:30 p.m. April 23. With his spanning the '50s to the '80s, perennial favorite Neil Sedaka will provide pop favorites at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 24. The smooth sounds of the timeless Tony Bennett will provide entertainment for everyone at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, April 25.

Female rockers expose' hit the stage at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 26, while country favorite Charlie Rich, the Silver Fox, joins the lineup at 7 and 9 p.m. Friday, April 27.

Fifties sweethearts Frankie and Annette surf onto the stage at 4 and 7 p.m. Saturday, April 28, and songstress Vikki Carr closes the show's concerts with her Mexican-American Favorites at 3 and 6 p.m. Sunday, April 29.

Admission to the show is $5 for adults, $3 for children 6-12 and $2 for seniors 55 and older. Children 5 and under are admitted free daily, and military with I.D. are admitted free on weekdays.

For more information on events at the show, themed "It's Our 75th Time Around," call 714/383-5444.

SBHS Reunion

Class of 65

San Bernardino High School Class of '65 is holding their 25-year reunion on Saturday, June 30, 1990, at the Red Lion Inn in Ontario. For further information, and to provide addresses of classmates, please call 799-6742.

Everything else is just a light.

So ask for Bud Light.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., San Bernardino - Riverside
Profile: Herman Pena

Herman Pena, Manager, San Bernardino County Food Bank

Mr. Herman Pena is the current manager of the San Bernardino County's Food Bank. The Food Bank is the central distribution center to agencies that identify families that meet eligibility criteria and are parcelled a variety of food products.

Mr. Pena's previous professional positions have been manpower coordinator and transportation manager for the County's Community Service Department; youth instructor, Youth Training and Employment Projects, East L.A.; director, Operation Mainstream and Senior Educational Specialist, Dependency Prevention Commission; director, Project for the Disabled, Casa Ramona. Community involvement include Technical Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse, 1st vice-chair, Contract Compliance-Affirmative Action Commission and Grand Jury, County of San Bernardino.

Mr. Pena has received two National Achievement Awards for administrative excellence during his tenure in the Community Service Department. He has been involved as co-editor for MAGAZINE, a bi-lingual magazine in Texas. He wrote the words and music to "La Muestra del Amor" a hit record in the 60's, and has written poems for a national scholastic magazines. He has had an life-long interest in boxing and as a youth, received several Golden Gloves championships. He is married to Eda Luz Pena and they have four children, Ryan, Roxanne, Manida and Richard.

The Food Bank

While most of us in the United States eat more than we need there are many millions who are unable to obtain the food they require. The same is true in San Bernardino county where hunger is a daily challenge for thousands of families.

The San Bernardino County Food Bank was established in 1984 with the goal of reducing hunger and improving the diets of the poor.

Assisted largely by volunteers, the food bank identifies, collects, stores and distributes almost three million pounds of privately donated food and USDA commodities annually to the needy. This is done through a county wide network of social service agencies, food pantries, and soup kitchens. Seventy-five hundred tons of food have been distributed in the last six years.

It has an impressive records, but it's not enough and the problem of hunger is increasing. I have to turn down agencies that are requesting food to help the needy, because there is not enough food for everyone. Much remains to be done.

During the period from 1964, when war was declared on poverty, the nation's efforts to end hunger were revised and expanded. This had a significant impact on hunger and malnutrition.

"Many people agree that while there were many failures during the war on poverty years, there were also many victories on many poverty related problems. Hunger and poverty rates actually decreased substantially between the 1960s and 1970s. Food stamps and other nutrition programs had hunger and malnutrition on the run. But in the 1980s hunger resurfaced as a major problem. It brought along a friend called "homeless" and they were strengthened by the severe recession of 1981 and the massive reduction of funding levels for government nutrition programs.

In a four year period 1982-1985, $12.5 billion was cut from food stamps and child nutrition programs. The Congressional Budget Office reported that during this same period total budget cuts in human services programs were in the vicinity of $1 billion. And the cutbacks continue. Approximately half of the $36.5 billion in deficit reductions proposed in the U.S. Budget for 1991 are targeted toward domestic programs. Child nutrition would decrease $156 million from 1990 and commodity programs would be cut $1.5 billion.

Who are the hungry in our county? They are the same people you would see across America: single mothers with children; unskilled workers unable to get jobs; the elderly, the disabled; the underpaid and underemployed; the families of workers who are laid-off during recessions, minorities living in barrios and ghettos where jobs don't exist; the homeless; and the people who fall short of new eligibility requirements for assistance.

They are Americans with little or no money to buy the food they need and their hunger is basically a manifestation resulting from poverty. People are hungry because they are poor. Poverty budgets don't stretch very far and they have to make allowances for all the necessities of life: rent, utilities, clothing, food etc., while pursued by hunger which is an unforgiving, impatient and cruel enemy. Pregnant women, infants and children are the most nutritionally dependent.

True, you don't see too many people dying from starvation like you would in Third World Countries. Our's is more like death by starvation. It gnaws at the body until it falls apart.

Malnutrition is like an invisible enemy. People feel the constant hunger pangs, but often don't see the damage it has done until a serious illness develops. It creeps up on people, slowly deteriorating their health. For example, children suffering from severe malnutrition during their early years when their brain is developing can suffer brain damage. It can also stunt their growth and create other serious health problems.

In 1988, the Census Bureau released updated poverty information and reported that 31.9 million Americans were now poor. (Some argue that the figure is much higher). The proportion of the "poorest of the poor", those with incomes below half the poverty line ($6,046 annually for a family of four), was at the highest level in fifteen years. That is, 12.8 million or 40.1 percent of all the poor had incomes below the poverty line. Children remain the poorest Americans, making up 40 percent of the poverty population and one child in five is poor in the USA. It is interesting to note that poverty levels based on the ability to purchase a minimally adequate diet. Closer to home, in 1980, there were 96,284 persons living below the poverty level in our county. There were an additional 16,051 more poor people in 1980 than in 1970 and is believed that a substantial number of people were not counted during the 1980 census.

The proportion of the population below poverty levels is nearly twice as large for Hispanics, Blacks and Native Americans as it is for Whites. The number of Hispanics in poverty was the largest among minorities (27,911) followed by (8,792) for Blacks, San Bernardino County is one of the fastest growing areas in the nation and we expect that the 1990 census will

Continued on Page 6
The Latin Peace Officers Association (LPOA) is one of the most outstanding police officer organization in the state of California and nationally. LPOA is composed of Latino members who are police officers in sheriff's and police departments, state and national police enforcement agencies and police-related agencies at every level of government.

The origin of the organization is attributed to two outstanding police officers, Vincent Calderon, California Highway Patrol in San Diego and John Parraz, Sacramento Sheriff's Department. In the late 70's, these two individuals had the vision to fully realize the potential of a Latino police officer organization. The initial goals that were established were to promote the recruitment of Latinos into the police ranks, enhance the education and training in professional police standards for Latinos during the probation period and throughout their careers, encourage and assist members in the promotional process, promote legislation that reinforces police agencies and involvement of Latino police officers in their respective communities.

The two officers contributed a tremendous amount of personal time and finances in order to sell the concept and merits of this unique organization. The support began to slowly generate and in 1974, a constitution was written and a charter was filed, establishing the non-profit state organization. The first chapter was founded in Santa Clara with forty members in law enforcement agencies in Alameda, Sacramento, Santa Clara Counties, and the San Joaquin Valley.

The first president was John Parraz who continued to be unselfish, dedicated time and effort to the newly-founded organization. The passing away of Mr. Parraz in 1979 initiated the motivational spark to continue the development of the organization.

At present time, the LPOA is the largest Latino law enforcement association in the United States. There are twenty three chapters nationwide, with seventeen of those chapters located in California.

The association is governed by a national executive board composed of state elected officers and local presidents. The national board meets on a quarterly basis.

The LPOA local chapter's Board of Directors is composed of Joe Mujica, President; Jim Juarez, Vice President; Richard Amador, Vice President; Joe Mujica, President. (Not Shown) Fermin Rodriguez, Treasurer; Lupe Amador, Secretary.

This year, the LPOA chapter has scheduled its Fifth Annual Officer of the Year Award Dinner/Dance on Saturday, April 7, 1990, at the Maruko Hotel, 295 North "E" Street, San Bernardino.

No host cocktail: 6:00-7:00, dinner awards: 7:00 to 9:00, dance: 1:00. Music by the Brown Image. Donation is $25.00.

The keynote speaker for the Awards Dinner is Armando Muniz, former America's welterweight boxing champion. Muniz Muniz was born in De-

The Latin Peace Officers Association

activities at every age level; donating food and money to the needy; and support of an orphanage in Tijuana. The local chapter was a founding member of the Inland Counties Hispanic Roundtable, a consortium of approximately 33 Hispanic organization. Each chapter is very much involved in their respective communities.

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Reaching Out to Minorities in California

Our Most Ethnically and Culturally Diverse State

Since the last decennial census in 1980, the minority population has grown and changed dramatically in California. That growth and those changes will have an impact on the Golden State for years to come.

Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin for States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Counties is one of about 1,000 reports on life in the United States published each year by the Census Bureau. This report looks at the changes in population between 1980 and 1985.

The Black population in the United States increased from 26.7 million on April 1, 1980 to an estimated 28.9 million by July 1, 1985. The 2.2 million increase translates into a growth rate of 8.3%, 1 1/2 times the rate for the total U.S. population.

African-Americans accounted for 12.1% of the U.S. population in 1985, as opposed to 11.8% five years earlier.

The resident Hispanic population increased from 14.3 million in 1980 to an estimated 17.5 million in 1985. This 3.2 million numerical gain is equivalent to a five-year growth rate of 22.9%.

That's four times the increase of the total population. Hispanics accounted for 1/4 of the nation's population gain during those five years. In 1980 Hispanics made up only 6.3% of the U.S. population. By 1985 their share had increased to 7.3%.

Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Aleuts were classified as "Other Races" in this report. This grouping totalled 7.3 million people in 1985...an increase of 1.9 million over the 1980 census figure of 5.4 million. In percentages, this group made up 3.1% of the total U.S. population in 1985, compared with 2.4% in 1980.

For California, the changes in the minority population were considerable. Of the 16 states with Black populations of more than one million, California was the second largest, behind New York, with 2.1 million African-Americans. With an increase of 243,000 thousand, California had the largest numerical increase in Black population of any state between 1980 and 1985. Ten metropolitan areas had Black populations of more than 500,000. Los Angeles and San Francisco, in California, accounted for 1/3 of the nation's 17.5 million Hispanics. That's an increase of 1.5 million from 1980 to 1985. Hispanics accounted for 22% of California's total population in 1985, an increase from 19% in 1980. More than 1/2 of the nation's Hispanic population lived in seven metropolitan areas...two of them, Los Angeles and San Francisco, in California. About one in six, or 2.7 million, Hispanics lived in Los Angeles County in 1985.

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personas que duermen en las calles y estimarán su edad, sexo y raza. Los equipos de S y T dejarán las formas del censo en las puertas de los cuartos de los 70,000 hoteles y moteles. La Hacinación

Mucha gente, especialmente los residentes de bajo ingreso y minoritarios, viven en condiciones de hacinamiento. Si hay más de siete personas que viven en cualquier morada, ellos tienen que pedir al Buró del Censo que les envíen un enumerador para revisar en diferentes formas las direcciones en las formas del censo recibidas, destacando cada lugar que no es contado.

El Analfabetismo

Alfabatismo o falta de ello, desempeña un papel importante para agrupar la cuenta incompleta del Censo. Se estima que hay más de tres millones de residentes en California que son ya sea analfabetos o funcionamente analfabetos. Debido a que la forma del censo precisa de la habilidad de leer, estos individuos abarcan una gran cifra de personas que no devuelven las formas del Censo de sus viviendas. Estas unidades de la vivienda entonces tienen que ser visitadas por un enumerador que, a menudo, están incapacitados de encontrar a estas personas en el hogar.

Hispanos

Basado en los demográficos actuales, por toda la nación la cuenta de los Hispanos aumentará del 6.4 al 8.3 por ciento. Según el Centro para el Estudio Continuado de la Economía de California, cerca de 150,000 personas al año vienen a los Estados Unidos procedentes de Latinoamérica. El Fondo Mexicano Americano de Defensa Legal y Educativa (MALDEF), ha lanzado una campaña de alcance múltiple de medios publicitarios, bilingües a 10 regiones para alentart la participación Latina en la operación del censo en California.

Extranjeros Indocumentados

Desde 1787, la Constitución ha sido interpretada cada 10 años para decir que la distribución debe ser “fundada en la cifra agregada de habitantes” de cada Estado. Por lo tanto, todos los residentes, ya sean o no ciudadanos o aún legalmente admitidos como inmigrantes deben ser contados. La Corte del Distrito de los Estados Unidos concluyó en un juicio en 1979 conducido contra el Buró del Censo de E.U. que la “Constitución requiere la cuenta entera de las personas” y que los extranjeros ilegales “son evidentemente personas.”

A fin de contar a las personas que no quieren ser contadas, en Febrero próximo, el Buró del Censo desglosará “TIGER,” (el Sistema de Referencia y Topológicamente Codificar la Geografía Integrada). Los $20 millones del archivo de TIGER es un mapa computarizado de los Estados Unidos, que demuestra todas las calles, unidades de vivienda, carreteras, ríos y vías de ferrocarril. El Buró utilizará este mapa para revisar en diferentes formas las direcciones en las formas del censo recibidas, destacando cada lugar que no es contado.

Basado en las cifras de la población del censo de 1990, California puede ganar seis a siete escaños en el Congreso. Muy probable, el Sur de California recogerá la mayoría de aquellos escasos, y el Condado de Sacramento y Santa Clara recibirán cada uno un escaño en el Congreso.

La cuenta del Censo llegará rápidamente el (primero de Abril de 1990) y es vitalmente importante para todos los Californianos. El “Inland Empire” probablemente ganará al menos un escaño adicional en el Congreso así como también un escaño adicional en la Asamblea Legislativa. Los problemas asociados con el crecimiento como lo estamos experimentando actualmente estarán afectados positivamente con una cuenta completa y precisa.

La cooperación ciudadana en la cuenta es crítica. Reenforzando a las personas que son aprensivas y reacias a participar deben ser instruidas una por una. Por favor haga su parte y más. Complete las formas cuando usted las recibió, pida por más si ellas son necesitadas. Ayude a aquellos que no comprenden o confían en el programa y reafirmen el hecho que las formas son confidenciales y pueden solamente ser utilizadas por el Buró del Censo. Diga “CUENTO” por qué soy contado el día primero de Abril de 1990.

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