



OLD JUNIOR HIGH — This 1938 photo shows the old Chino Junior High School that was located on the north side of Riverside

Chino schools

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built in 1967. Walnut Elementary opened its doors in 1969, and Glenmeade Elementary, the second Chino Hills school, opened that same year.

A continuation high school, Buena Vista, was opened in 1969 in a new building on Ramona Avenue south of Chino Avenue.

A second high school was needed. The first phase of Don Antonio Lugo High was ready for students by September 1972. Only ninth graders initially attended the school. Additional phases were added and the first complete class graduated in 1980. Until that time, Don Lugo students completed their high school years at Chino High. A new administration building is now under construction at Lugo, and a multi-purpose room is planned.

In July 1974, year-round school in all schools, except

Drive, between Telephone Avenue and Seventh Street. Just to the right of the school is the old Chino High building. The bus in

the foreground was the best the district had at the time and was used to transport the sports teams to out-of-town games. When

school concept and set the voluntary program up at the old Gird Elementary School on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Monte Vista Avenue.

Called the Chino Fundamental School, it stressed basic academics, discipline and parent volunteerism. It was re-dedicated in the name of its original principal, Anna Borba, in 1985.

In 1982, junior high students coming from the school created a need for a new fundamental facility. They were moved to the Buena Vista Continuation High campus on Ramona Avenue and Buena Vista was moved to the district's administration site on Riverside Drive.

Doris Dickson Elementary and Alicia Correa, twins in design, opened in 1979, the result of a generous federal emergency employment grant to the district. In 1980, the administrative offices in the old junior high on Riverside Drive were torn down and moved into newer one story

able to keep pace with new growth through the use of voter-approved general obligation bonds. When Proposition 13 passed in June 1978, the district lost its ability to tax local homeowners for school construction.

That summer, the district cut summer school, sports and other extra-curricular activities to save money. These programs were later reinstated when additional funds were found.

A measure calling for the collection of \$1,500 per dwelling unit from developers was overwhelming approved by voters in April 1980, giving the district a new source of income for school building. It was reaffirmed by voters in 1983.

In 1985 the board approved an additional fee on each residential unit of \$1,250. The Chino City Council initially refused to collect this fee, saying it was illegal. The city backed off, however, when the district filed several suits against it and developers for planning new residential projects without allow-

Ramona Junior High was completed in 1965, the old junior high became the new home to the school administration.

Hills Specific Plan area.

A fully modular school, the Lyle S. Briggs Fundamental, is expected to open in early January on Roswell Avenue in northwest Chino.

A new maintenance/transportation office for the district is expected to open this winter on Ramona Avenue.

Future plans include remodeling of the district offices on Riverside Drive, opening of Ruben S. Ayala High on the northeast corner of Peyton Drive and Encinitus Avenue in September 1990, two elementaries on the east side and at least two in the Chino Hills by fall 1989.

District staff members are also working with the city on redevelopment which would include relocating district offices to the Civic Center area in Chino's old downtown.

The district, which started with five students in 1887 is now up to about 19,000 students. Planning consultants predict 100,000 students in the school district by the year 2010.

Future Chinoans will probably live in the east

By Matthew Erlich
Staff Writer

There's a good chance that people moving to Chino over the next 20 years will take up residence in the city's east side bordering on Euclid Avenue and be visiting a revamped Chino Civic Center.

Eighteen months of study came to an end earlier this year when the City Council approved a 972-acre specific plan for the area north of the California Institution for Men prison in Chino, south of Riverside Drive and generally east of Magnolia Avenue.

The area is the largest to be planned at any one time by the city. The plan has won state honors for planning excellence from the California Chapter of American Planning Association.

The second largest is the 405 acres in the Majestic Spectrum Specific Plan area east of the Corona Expressway, for an industrial community.

City planners say 3,100 homes will be built over the next two decades in the east side area. Financial plans approved with the development project in February also call for the raising of \$29.5 million for basic road, water, sewer and flood control improvements across the area.

Officials also expect about 20% of the land in the east Chino area will remain for dairy and farming uses.

The 10,000 to 12,000 people that will take up homes in the east Chino area will help push Chino's overall population to 60,500 by the year 2000, according to figures compiled by

the Chino Community Development Department.

The city's old town area located just north of the Chino Civic Center also could face some changes in the future. A city-appointed Project Area Committee of local residents is helping officials plot development in the area.

A new post office, cultural center, school district office and YMCA facility are tentatively proposed for the civic center area. A master plan for the area is due out in October, 1988.

Those plans have met with objections from downtown merchants who are concerned about the possible removal of their businesses from the historic area, where the Chino townsite began in 1887.

Within the next two years the city's Recreation and Community Services Department will move from its Central Park offices into Chino City Hall as part of expansion within the building.

Besides expanding the civic center and future downtown development, the city also is examining enlarging the redevelopment area from along Central Avenue. The new area would include industrial lands in the southern portion of town and help finance basic road, sewer and water improvements.

Taxi service

M. V. Myers had a taxi service in 1909. He left Chino daily from Sixth and D streets to meet the east- and west-bound Salt Lake trains at Norrell. He was the