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MONDAY MARCH 14, 2011

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Area's black growth slows

CENSUS: African Americans are still arriving in the Inland Empire, but in lower numbers; some migrate to the South.

BY DAVID OLSON

The growth in the Inland area's black population slowed in the 2000s, and African-American community leaders said that is partly because of a steady migration of black residents to the South.

The "reverse migration" to the South, from where millions left in the early and mid-1900s, began in the late 1970s in the North, especially in decaying industrial centers, said William Frey, a senior fellow and demographer with the Washington-based Brookings Institution and author of a 2004 report on the phenomenon. States such as New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania began seeing more blacks leave than arrive.

That trend didn't reach California until the late 1990s, in part because California's economy was SEE CENSUS/A4

Anti-gay incidents alleged

PALOMA VALLEY HIGH: The complaints say bullying and bias have not been fully addressed.

BY MICHELLE L. KLAMPE

Students and teachers at a Menifee high school say there is a pattern of bullying, harassment and discrimination against gay and lesbian students on campus.

In one instance, a Paloma Valley High School student alleged a teacher wrote an "S" on her hand and called her "a sinner." In another, a student group says it was barred from doing an activity for gay and lesbian history month, though an ethnic student group could. An openly gay senior says he was unfairly disciplined after a dispute with a classmate who he says harassed him.

Teachers and students took

QUAKE TOLL SOARS

EXPLOSION ROCKS MILLIONS LEFT FOR DAYS TOYOTA, HONDA, NISSAN SECOND NUCLEAR REACTOR WITHOUT FOOD, WATER, HEAT HALT PRODUCTION IN JAPAN



KYODO NEWS

A patient is evacuated from a hospital at Otsuchi, in Iwate prefecture, one of the three hardest hit. In many areas there is no running water and no power. "People are surviving on little food and water. Things are simply not coming," said Hajime Sato, an Iwate government official.

More than 10,000 feared dead amid hardships not seen since WWII

AND TODD PITMAN

SOMA, JAPAN — Rescue workers used chain saws and hand picks today to dig out bodies in Japan's devastated coastal towns, as Asia's richest nation faced a growing humanitarian, nuclear and economic crisis in the aftermath of a massive earthquake and tsunami.

Millions of people spent a third night without water, food or heating in near-freezing temperatures along the devastated northeastern coast.

Also, the containment building of a second nuclear reactor exploded because of hydrogen buildup while the stock market plunged over the likelihood of huge losses by Japanese industries including big names such as Toyota and Honda.

More than 10,000 people are estimated to have died in Friday's twin tragedy that has caused unimaginable deprivation for people of this industrialized country that has not seen such hardships since World War II. In many areas there is no running water, no power and four- to five-hour waits for gasoline. People are suppressing hunger with instant noodles or rice balls while dealing with the loss of loved ones and homes.

"People are surviving on little food and water. Things are simply not coming," said Hajime Sato, a government official in Iwate out of body bags and coffins. prefecture, one of the three hardest hit.

SEE **SCHOOL**/A4 | for food and water," he said.



A ferry washed up on a building in Otsuchi. The pulverized coast has been hit by more than 150 aftershocks since Friday, the latest one a 6.2 quake followed by a new tsunami scare today.

"We are only getting around just 10 percent of what we have requested. But we are patient because everyone in the quake-hit areas is suffering.'

He said local authorities were also running

'We have requested funeral homes across "We have repeatedly asked the government the nation to send us many body bags and to help us, but the government is overwhelmed coffins. But we simply don't have enough. We by the scale of damage and enormous demand just did not expect such a thing to happen. It's Procom

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IN MAIN NEWS

■ Some area residents see no urgency in preparing for major earthquake. A10

■ Japan's central bank injects record sum into money markets to aid economy. A12

■ More earthquake news. **A13**



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UCLA study: Texas not luring California jobs

BY ALANA SEMUELS

LOS ANGELES — Contrary to claims by Texas Gov. Rick Perry, the Lone Star State isn't stealing California's jobs, workers or prosperity, according to a UCLA study.

The study, part of UCLA's quarterly forecast, tries to put the kibosh on a rivalry between the states. Perry, for instance, has boasted about "hunting trips" to California to recruit companies from the state.

Texas is one of many Western states trying to capitalize on the perception that California is a difficult place for business.

California appears to be in worse ronmental regulations and diffiment rate, at 12.4 percent, is much higher than Texas' 8 percent. California's population grew 10 percent in the past decade, the slowest rate in the state's history, as Texas' grew nearly 20 percent, according to recent census data.

"Texas, the state with the most rapid population growth over the last decade, is held up as the model for job diversion from the Golden State," said Jerry Nickelsburg, a senior economist for the UCLA Anderson Forecast.

Businesses contend that California has high taxes, stringent envi-

shape than Texas. Its unemploy- cult permitting systems, a business environment that drives start-ups to Texas.

But some of those accusations aren't accurate, Nickelsburg said.

California, for instance, takes about 4.7 percent of what a business produces in taxes — which happens to be the national average. Texas takes more, 4.9 percent, according to a study last fall by the Council on State Taxation, a business-friendly trade group.

As for bureaucracy driving businesses out of the state, Nickelsburg said it appears that some

SEE **JOBS**/A6