

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

VOLUME IV NUMBER 1

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

SEPTEMBER 1980

UCSD Black Student's Union On The Move

by Alma Key

The Black Student's Union (BSU) of UCSD is on the move. From its beginnings with Angela Davis over ten years ago to present, the BSU has had high and low moments, but at this point, the BSU is certainly on the move—not backward, but forward.

Officers for the 1980-81 school year were elected in May of 1980 and these officers have been working diligently through the summer to make this year one of the most resourceful and progressive years in BSU history.

President

Heading up the executive board is president, Kenny Overton. Overton is a Third College Junior majoring in Urban and Rural Studies. He has been active in both Third College and BSU since his Freshman year.

As a Freshman, he was the chairperson of the Third College Program Board (TCPB) and was very instrumental in bringing Quame Toure

(Stokely Carmichael) to campus via TCPB.

Last year Overton worked with nearly all BSU functions, among which he made a speaking appearance at the January 15 Martin Luther King Day program and coordinated some Black History Month activities. In addition, he was elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Amidst all of this, Overton has managed to keep his grades in tact, at times, making the Dean's List. Overton has numerous ideas that he plans to put into practice for the upcoming year.

Vice-President

Overton's right hand man is Vice-President, Daryl Ellis, a Third College Sophomore keeps the president on his toes at all times. Even though Ellis was a freshman last

year, he was very instrumental in working with various BSU functions. Ellis was the co-chairperson of the BSU Recruitment and

Retention committee and chief coordinator of the Malcolm X Day program for last year. In addition, Ellis constantly worked with *The People's Voice* in various roles such as writer, typesetter, layout worker as well as distributor. Ellis, indeed will be an asset to the BSU for the upcoming year.

Budget Manager

Robyn Broughton will be presiding over money matters of the organization for 1980-81. Broughton, a Warren college Sophomore worked very closely with former Budget Manager, Salimu Logan, and the Budget Committee last year. A strong worker, as well as co-founder of the Coalition of Black Student Organizations, Broughton has proven herself to be diligent, organized and well qualified to oversee money matters.

Activity Coordinator

Calvin Solomon, a Revelle College, Computer Science Junior will

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Summer Program Successful

by Diane Bruton

There are many things that young people do during the summer; but during the summer month of July, the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) along with ten peer Summer Residential

headed by Mr. Estacio Benitez and Mr. Norman Knight in conjunction with the University Partners, headed by Ms. Shirley Cunningham, San Diego (UCSD) along with ten peer Summer Residential counselors, introduced



Two partnership students relax between classes this past summer.

Program brought these students to an onslaught of some 200 actual university junior and senior high school students from San Diego and Imperial counties to the Revelle dormitories at UCSD.

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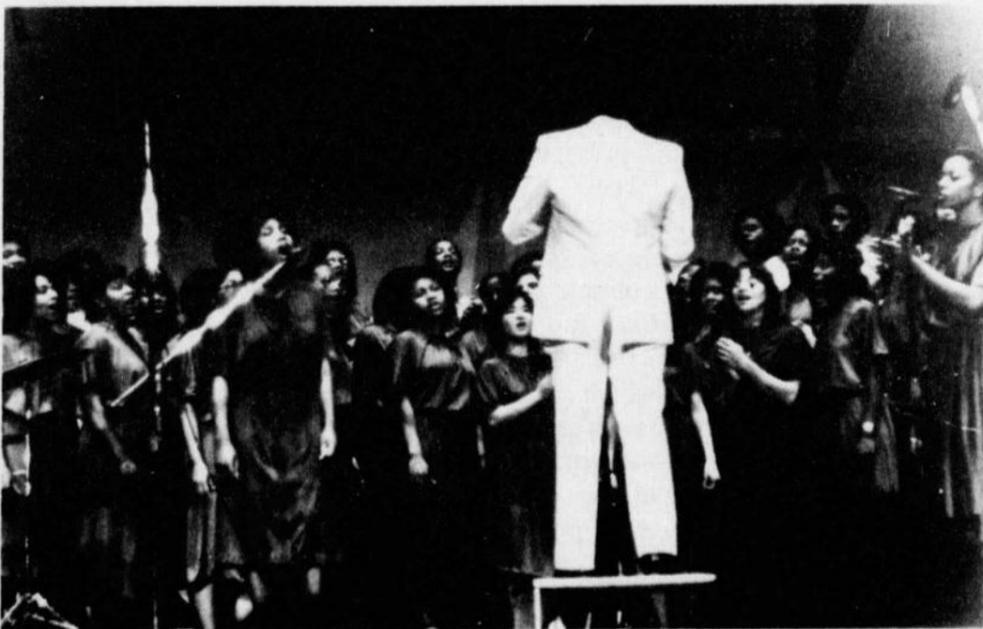
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Choir Begins Eighth Year

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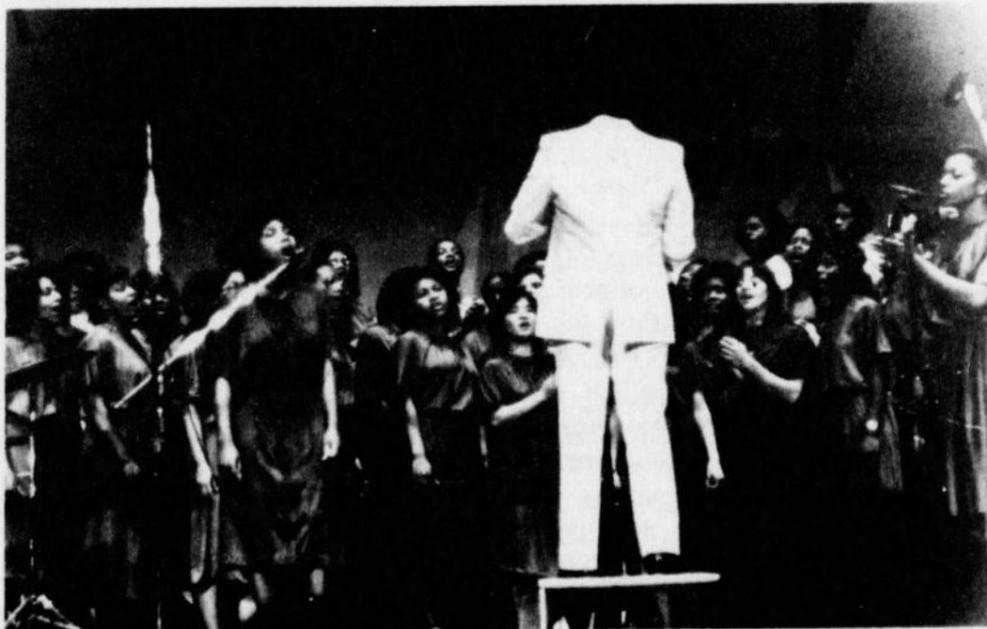
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Miami: Scene of Failure

by Jules Bagneris

The spontaneous rebellion that for three days rocked Miami left 16 dead, almost 400 injured, 1267 arrested, 149 buildings destroyed, and 2000 jobs eliminated. Losses are at present estimated at \$250 million, but this figure may rise as high as \$400 million.

The rebellion was touched off by the acquittal, May 17, of four white police officers in the December murder of Black insurance man, Arthur McDuffie. McDuffie was killed following a traffic violation and high speed chase by police, December 17.

Five white former Metro-Dade County policemen were accused of beating to death McDuffie and then trying to fake a traffic accident to camouflage the murder. The most damaging testimony against the police was produced by two other ex-cops who participated in or witnessed the beating.

An all white jury heard ex-cop Charles Veverka testify that defendant Alex Marrero straddled the body of McDuffie and delivered two sledge hammer-like blows to McDuffie's head with a flashlight or nightstick. "I got splattered with the blood," said Vereka.

During the trial, the prosecution asked if McDuffie was moving or struggling prior to the blows from Marrero. "No, sir," answered Veverka. "Did he move between the blows?" asked the prosecutor. "No, sir."

"Was he wearing a helmet?"

"No, sir."

"Was he reaching for a gun? Moving in any way?"

"No, sir."

Veverka testified that only by shooting a cop could he have stopped the attack on McDuffie.

Veverka then described how McDuffie's motorcycle was battered by police and run over by a police car to fake a traffic accident. He said he had been ordered by his sergeant to falsify reports of the incident.

Another ex-cop, given immunity to testify for the state, told the jury that McDuffie slowed his motorcycle following a high-speed chase and shouted, "I give up." The evidence against the police officers seemed almost insurmountable, yet, the police officers were acquitted because the prosecution failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the defendants.

While the verdict was the spark, the rebellion soon became a vehicle for venting Black frustrations over unemployment lack of social services, poor schools, unfair treatment of Haitian refugees and so forth.

The incident of police brutality did not begin with the McDuffie case, but with a sequence of events climaxing with



This scene is indicative of the police actions at the Miami riots.

frustrated Black people seeking justice through "any means necessary." The emotion that led to the rebellion is felt through two instances of police racism, brutality, and cover-up attempts.

Florida Highway Patrolman, Willie Thomas Jones, a 29-year-old white man, stopped an 11 year old Black girl on her way home from school early last year and told her he

suspected her of stealing candy. He took her to a remote field and announced he would search her. He then sexually molested the child.

Jones was charged with lewd and lascivious conduct because no penetration was made according to police. However, the child was never taken to a rape center for counseling or physical examination.

The trooper could have been sentenced to 15 years. Instead he was placed on probation and ordered to undergo psychiatric treatment and to pay for the girl's psychiatric care. Jones attended a clinic once every three weeks and within four months was pronounced no longer in need of care.

The child became withdrawn and depressed, began wetting the bed, refused to wash below the waist, cut off her hair and began locking herself in the bathroom. She is still undergoing psychiatric treatment. The trooper is three months behind in his \$50 per month payments.

Another incident occurred in the city of Hialeah, a working class community and part of the urban sprawl of Miami.

A Dade County circuit judge found "probable cause" that Hialeah police officer, Larry Shockley had committed manslaughter when he shot 21 year old Black man, Randy Heath in the

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NASSCO Strikes

by Ken Overton

There has been much turmoil recently at the Nassco shipping plant. Workers have been battling with company management to try to improve conditions at the ship building plant. Two of the activist workers, Gwen Ferguson and Frank Holowach, participated in an interview with the People's Voice and gave some valuable insight into their current struggle.

According to Ferguson and Holowach, pressures had been steadily building among shipyard workers because of poor health conditions, which stem

from the companies lack of concern for the workers and also because of the attempts at breaking down the unions that are advocates for the workers.

On July 31, a union shop steward, Steve Crain, was suspended indefinitely for supposedly using insubordinate language" to a foreman. This is one in a long list of the company's continuing attempts to intimidate workers and quiet activists in order to struggle for improvement.

On August 1 the Nassco workers held a rally in support of Crain,

which was a clear sign of their willingness to face the machinations of company management. At a ship launching, following the day of the rally, the workers staged a protest. Many of the "top brass" were present-admirals, company officials and politicians -to celebrate the launching of an \$180,000,000 vessel, which was paid for by taxpayers and built by the workers who also pay taxes. Yet the workers were not represented in this hypocritical showing of their labor. It should be understood that Nassco reaps huge profits from government

war preparations because they get big contracts from the government to manufacture weaponry.

The workers protested their low wages, even though Nassco is the largest producing shipyard on the west coast, they are also the lowest paid. They protested the terrible safety conditions at the plant that endangers the lives of all who work there. The company just pays lip service to their legitimate complaints for better conditions. They protested discrimination especially against

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A Time For Unity

As we enter into this school year and, indeed, into this decade it is evident that black people are still a long ways away from liberation. Police brutality, unemployment and crime continue to stalk our communities at an ever increasing rate. Victims of these injustices stand as evidence of what this country has subjected Black people to for years. The economic perils of this nation have helped to bring on a national rising tide of conservatism and have brought about the rise in popularity to such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party. You might say that Americas hypocritical veil is being torn away and its vicious reality is becoming exposed. These facts all add up to threaten our

lives and our communities unless we get together in time to stop them. We, black students who are in a position to better educate ourselves and lead our people, must recognize the problems of our people and that our struggle is both here and now. It is also necessary to recognize ourselves individually and where we fit in and what we can contribute to the collective struggle of our people for freedom. Brothers and sisters, this is a time for unity. A time to organize in numbers and in knowledge, for our source of strength lies in how well unified we are. It has been our most urgent task ever since we were caught in the wretched throes of America and it

remains our most immediate task today. At the campus level, the Black Student's Union is the hub of organizational power. How can you say that you are working towards unity if you are not even active in the BSU, either directly or through another black student organization. We have the Black Science Student's organization, the African-American Public Policy and Law Association, the Black Women Achievers and the People's Voice. These all provide means by which black students can contribute.

This past summer the students who stayed in San Diego have planned and laid out the necessary groundwork for a fruitful year. In our planning we have recognized the need for self-education, that is, it is only through our own resourcefulness and discovery that we can truly build; we have recognized the need to present a political, cultural and historical perspective of our struggle; we have recognized the need to direct ourselves in a direct manner towards growth and development; all of this we have planned for. Our planning is itself indicative and reflective of the crucial need for black people to plan a strategy for our lives and our struggle. This is intrinsic to our ultimate liberation. Thus the BSU's role is multidimensional, just as this vicious system that keeps us down is multidimensional, and we will

function as a vanguard for black student's concerns and also as conduit through which to facilitate the growth and development of our potential as individuals and as a united people.

The Black Student's Union looks forward to this year as another improvement upon what has been built for us in previous years. We are also reminded that the measure of how much we advance is only an absolute measure of our collective input into the unified advancement of our people. So we urge black students to work together, for together we will win.

by Ken Overton

NASSCO Strike

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blacks and less promotions that are given to them. Finally, they protested for the reinstatement of Steve Crain. The workers shouted, "Safety first, Production second," and "Politicians lie while workers die."

As a result of the protest, Nassco fired 17 out of the 200 workers, these were all union leaders. This represents an obvious attempt to break the protests. They even fired two workers, Richard Hooks and Juan Segredo, who were not even at the scene. These actions were issued by a four day strike by the shipyard workers. The striking workers were met with the police force. 300 squad cars were called out and even swat teams were called out to intimidate the workers and quiet activist in order to tone down the workers struggle for improvements.

After the strike ended there had been a total of 28 workers arrested and four were put on 30 day suspension. The workers then decided to go back to work, but to "take the war inside" the plant and to continue demanding their rights. Production has slowed down and there have been acts of sabotage committed by the workers all in protest of the harsh treatment that the workers receive at the hands of company management.

Now, the union (Iron Workers Local Union No. 627) and the company are participating in arbitration proceedings concerning those who the company fired. Although the people fired were fired because of the trumped up charges of the company officials, the union is forced to spend a lot of their money and resources in order to insure the rights of thier members. This is a ploy by the company to

to liquidate the union's moneys and weaken their resistance to intimidation. As Ferguson commented, "there is no justice in any court."

Recently, two workers were suffocated by argon gas at the Nassco plant. Fellow workers tried to rescue the two but they were overcome by the toxic fumes and passed out. The deaths happened in an unventilated chamber which as Holowach and Ferguson asserted, should not have been allowed to happen. According to them, this is indicative of the companies negligence and disregard for the safety of its employees. Meanwhile, the company has been trying to cover up the incident in any way possible. The two men's funeral was attended by 900 people and proceeded with 150 cars in a massive showing of unity and mourning for the dead workers.

Holowach is convinced

that Nassco is drawing its last card, he referred to their use of redbaiting, that is trying to pass the workers struggle off as a communist plot. They are trying to tell the public that if it were not for a few communist activists then there would not be any complaints. This happens many times in this country after there is an insurgence by a group of people, the media and the people in power try to make the issue one of whether communist rebels are attempting to destroy order rather than what the real issues are.

All of the issues surrounding the Nassco strike are very relevant and the dynamics of the battle point to many important problems of today. Union-busting, worsening health conditions for workers, forceful intimidation of workers, racial discrimination at the plant and the push for production and profit are all

indictments of Nassco and are part of its hideous practices towards workers. According to Ferguson and Holowach, Nassco is pushing production because of the government's military build up and war preparation. So the more government demand for weaponry, the more products the company has to manufacture. This is why Nassco attempts to break the back of the union by firing union leaders and intimidating workers. If the union demands their rights, then they will get in the way of production. You see the capitalist's vicious scheme, if human property, which can be gotten at a minimal wage, stops the production of material property which inturn reaps the company officials great profits, then since human property is less valuable than material

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The People's History



Banneker Had Many Talents

by Alma Key

Benjamin Banneker, a man most often noted for his part in surveying the territory which became Washington D.C., was in fact, a man of many qualities and talents. He was as well, the possessor of an interesting background.

Banneker, born in Maryland, was the grandson of an African native and an English freed man. Banneker's mother, Mary, was one of four children born to this couple. Banneker's father, like his grandfather, was a native of Africa.

Banneker played many roles in his lifetime. Foremost, Banneker was a mathematician and an astronomer. In fact, it was because of his proficiency in these areas that he was appointed to the Commission that surveyed Washington D.C. So deeply involved in these subjects was Banneker that it was commonplace for him to stay up all night observing and meditating upon the heavens, not sleeping until dawn. In addition, he was regularly in contact with other mathematicians concerning mathematics. Banneker, as well, felt it necessary to express himself on the conditions of Blacks in America. Probably his most famous expression came in the form of a letter written by Banneker in 1791 to Thomas Jefferson. In that letter, Banneker clearly explained to Jefferson that he verbally and staunchly detested the actions that he verbally and staunchly detested in the American Revolution. Born in 1731, Banneker died October 9, 1805 at the age of 74.

Messages Through Music

by Dwayne Jackson

Jamaica: fragment of bomb-blast, catastrophe of geological history (volcano, middle passage, slavery, plantation, colony, neo-colony) has somehow miraculously survived. How we did it is still a mystery and perhaps it should remain so. But at least we can say this: that the secret and expression of that survival lies glittering and vibrating in our music.

-Edward Kamau Brathwaite

Part of the attraction of reggae music to its metropolitan audience is the anger and protest of the lyrics. The contradiction between the message

of urban poverty and protest which reggae conveys is obvious. Reggae is subversive music, primitive and tribal. A cultural shock wave emanating from the Caribbean, just ninety miles south of Cuba.

Interestingly enough however, reggae music is forbidden to a certain extent in its homeland, Jamaica. Some of the more militant and aggressive singles (like "Jah Kingdom Go to Waste" and Max Romeo's "War in a Babylon") have been banned from the air because the worried Jamaican government tries to keep an uneasy truce between warring political factions by

keeping music with a message off the radio. Reggae is ghetto music, and only gets ghetto air time in Jamaica—usually between midnight and dawn, when most Jamaicans are sleeping. By day the island's two stations blast out American disco records that go down like cream of wheat or pablum.

But somehow the progress of reggae and Jamaican music is incredible, unprecedented and totally unpredictable. Reggae, in the eighties still remains a strong cultural force and, as the increasingly popular Jamaican radio personality and singer, Michael Campbell states, "Is music that Dreads at the control".

Jesse Owens: A man to Remember

by Daryl Ellis

Jesse Owens was a man who 44 years ago, put to shame, Adolph Hitler's myth of Aryan (white) supremacy. He did this by winning four gold medals in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, winning millions of fans the world over, but not equal rights here at home in the United States.

Despite his great accomplishments in the Olympic arena, James Cleveland (Jesse) Owens, born on a cotton farm in Oakville Alabama, had to work his way through Ohio State University and suffer the burden of his Blackness in the 1930's.

In the years following, Owens, the same hero who crushed Nazism and racism, was forced to earn a living through exhibitions where he would race against horses, cars and almost anything that moved. Eventually, Owens' hard work paid off as he became a partner in a public relations firm and other business ventures.

Yet, during a Big 10 track meet on May 25, 1935, he had what is still called the greatest, single day in track and field history. Owens broke three world records and tied a fourth in little more than an hour. His winning times in the 100 meters (10.3), 200 (20.7) and 400-meter relay on which he ran the leadoff leg (39.8) would have been good for Olympic sprint medals as late as 1960. His winning long jump of 26-5 1/2 would have placed him among the top three until 1968.

After the 1936 Olympics, where he stood tall, not only for Blacks, but for all of America, Owens noted:

...I still couldn't ride in the front of the bus...I had to go in the back door...I couldn't live where I wanted...I wasn't invited to shake hands with (Nazi Germany's leader) Adolf Hitler. I wasn't invited to the White House to shake hands with President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

either.

Having received numerous awards, including the Medal of Freedom from President Carter in 1979, the 'Ambassador of Sports' was openly angered by being twice overlooked (1935 and 1936) for the coveted Sullivan Award given to the best amateur athlete of the year. Now, what possible justification could there be, in few of Owens' accomplishments for him not receiving this award?

James Cleveland (Jesse) Owens was eulogized and buried in his adopted hometown of Chicago recently as thousands of friends and family mourned.

President Carter said of the man whose Olympic records stood for four decades, and whose Big 10 marks still stand, 'No athlete better symbolizes the human struggle against tyranny, poverty and racial bigotry.' A fitting epitaph at least.

The People's Poetry

You taught me to love.
At one point in my life
I feared love.
I could give time, patience and special care,
but not totally of myself.

The deep feelings associated with love were foreign to me and most Black males.
We, because of our socialization and a false sense of maleness react with callous and insensitive feelings towards Black women.
My sisters of many hues, this is not to give credence to the treatment you are subjected to, but we relate to you in this manner out of ignorance of love.

Not realizing the need to be attentive to your desires.

Not realizing the need to be caring
Not realizing the need to be sensitive to your feelings

Not realizing your need to be caressed and told that our love is like a seed planted in fertile soil which has grown and is growing into something most beautiful and profound

Not realizing the need to reassure you of your worth in an environment which consistently emphasizes your lack of competence and beauty.

Yes, you are beautiful in your own right.

As the ignorance of love passed
My emotions start to run deep
to depths they had not journeyed before.
Now I can give love without any reservations
Without the fear of being hurt or manipulated
Because being secure in my newly defined maleness to know and understand, that to give you ALL my love is symbolic of strength.

It is you Black woman--woman of many hues, who has enabled me to grow and view our reality through new eyes.
I do not want to inflict pain on you
I've come to know the deep crevasses where hurt settles and dwells.
You have awakened intense feelings once dormant.
Allow me to share a growing and unrestricted love.

So Black woman
woman of many hues

Let me share the love I've found with you.
Kasimu Thabiti

Brothers and sisters
can you dig
the power and the truth within
your mighty Black souls.
Can you begin to tear away
the walls of ignorance and destitution
that have gripped our interiors since
america.

Yeah, I think you
Yeah, I think you can
understand Blackness
indeed, you must,
life is dependent upon
it.

Blackness
holds the truth, the power
the history and the future of humanity
check out the concept
get with the rhythm
that is naturally ours.

Ken Overton

Do we have a mission?
If so
We must first, decide what that mission is
because, you see
if we don't know what our mission is,
then
we'll not know in which direction to focus our
energies.
Once it is decided upon what our mission is,
then

we must decide upon
THE BEST
course to take in order to accomplish that mission.
We must plan
Set priorities
Discipline ourselves
and then stick with it
to the end.

We must not jump ahead of ourselves
because one wrong, unplanned, haphazard
move can put a serious scar on the success
of our mission
and serious scars, as we all know,
leave lasting impressions.
But this need not be said, because its all very simple.
Everybody knows - -
no - -
everybody doesn't know the simple formula
in theory and very complex formula in fact
that leads to one accomplishing one's
mission.

But we must learn - - and we must be willing to
learn.
And we will learn - - and we shall be successful in
our mission.

Alma LaRue Key

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THE PEOPLE'S VOICE is recognized as an official print medium by the UCSD Media Board and serves the local community. We are an independent organization working in conjunction with the UCSD Black Students' Union. We encourage the submission of material-articles, letters, artwork, poetry, suggestions and criticism. They can be dropped by our office in the Media Center of Building A in the Student Center or mailed to

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slaves and married one of 1405 at the age of 30... other business ventures, Franklin D. Roosevelt, epitaph at least.

Recruitment and Retention Major Concern

Perhaps the most important concern of this year's Black Student's Union will be the recruitment of black students to UCSD. The numbers of new black incoming students has been on the decline for many years and, sure enough, this year offers no break in the recurring pattern. Despite numerous attacks on the practices of the EOP office and of this institution by students, faculty and staff concerning the decline of Black and other Third World students coming to UC San Diego; and despite numerical goals set up as realistic figures to be achieved (200 blacks, 200 Chicanos, 185 Asians and 15 Native Americans) the outcome remains the same. We can no longer afford to sit and wait only to see dwindling numbers of black students at this university. We, as students, must take some of the blame for not getting more black students to come to UCSD. I am not implying that any of the responsibility should be taken away from EOP, which is the mechanism being paid in order to recruit Third World students, indeed, that program must be scrutinized, evaluated and made to do a much more effective job. I am merely proposing that unless we move to make sure that more brothers and sisters attend UCSD, then nobody else will insure it for us. We must not forget that the only reason a program like EOP originated and the main reason why many of us are able to attend this school is because students and the past generations have fought and struggled to make a path for us. Now the responsibility is ours.

This year the Black Student's Union plans on launching a recruitment and retention program that will call upon all of

our resources in order to do an effective job. Most of our focus will be on high school and junior college students in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas. This would include going to high schools and encouraging students to apply to UC San Diego and inviting them and junior colleges to attend some of our big events in order to get them acquainted with the university. We also plan on going to community churches in order to familiarize the families as well as the students with UCSD and the need for the students' education. We will also be encouraging each Black student here to go back to their own high school and recruit there.

Retention is also a primary concern for black students on this campus. Since the retention rate at UCSD is pretty low overall, we must work hard at setting up mutual support systems in order to help each other out. Harambee, which means "coming together," is a new program which we will institute this year. Here, we match continuing students with newly entering students so that the new students get a better orientation to the campus and its happenings. We also hope to establish a study section in the Central University Library where we can study together. And, of course, as a major part of retaining students we hope to program social events that help us to come together and have a good time.

This is a full scale operation designed to help solve some of the problems in recruitment and retention of black students. And if you check it out, all of these measures are dependent upon unity, this will be the beauty and strength of our success. The unity not to be afraid to sit

down with our brothers and sisters and lend a helping hand or seek a helping hand. The unity that gives us the strength and initiative to go back to where we once trod and help those black students advance themselves. The unity that requires every black student to recognize and understand our own and each others strengths and weaknesses so that we do not get caught up in self-defeating factionalism but rather come together in the on going purpose to develop ourselves.

As was stated before, we need everyone to participate and if this is accomplished then we will in no doubt succeed.

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hold the position of Activity Coordinator for this school year. Solomon has dedicated his time in College to activities and duties that are of high concern to many Blacks and other Third World People. He is a counselor to ethnic and low income high school students, encouraging them to attend college. Known at UCSD for his sense of humor, Solomon, on the serious side has many interesting ideas for BSU activities for 1980-81.

Secretary

At the position of Secretary, will be Ruth Hayes. Hayes, a Third College Senior has long been a faithful member of the BSU—a person that one could depend upon. Hayes attended nearly all 16 BSU meetings last year and worked with various committees in cultural and fund raising activities. Already having played a major part in reorganizing the BSU office, Hayes has demonstrated an eagerness to work and promote a positive image of the BSU.

Publicity Coordinator in Political Science.

Publicity man of the BSU for 1980-81 is Anthony Hicklin. Hicklin, a Third College Sophomore was a very active member of the BSU as a freshman. A very stern and demanding member, Hicklin, upon being elected, established several new rules and researched much in the area of public relations and advertising.

SAAC Representative

Pretrice Curry, the BSU representative to the Student Affirmative Action Committee, (SAAC) is a Third College Senior majoring

Alternate SAAC Rep
Alternate SAAC Representative for 1980-81 is Damita Davis. Davis, known for being a very vocally expressive lady will, no doubt, add much vigor to discussions in SAAC meetings. A Third College sophomore, Davis, like Curry, is very active in many aspects of the BSU.

Curry, BSU's 1979-80 alternate SAAC representative is very experienced in this area. In addition to her SAAC experience, she also works very diligently with other BSU committees.

Miami Riots

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back of the neck on September 2, 1979.

Shockley's original sworn statements indicated that he shot Heath after a struggle while he was trying to arrest Heath for attempting to break into a warehouse. His original description of the shooting prompted circuit Judge, Alfred Nesbitt to note the inconsistency between the description of the struggle and the actual path of the bullet.

Shockley has recently changed his description of the killing and now states that he shot Heath by accident.

Heath's sister, who was with him at the time he was killed, has consistently denied that her brother was attempting to burglarize the warehouse, but that he had stopped there to urinate. Heath's body was found with his penis out of his pants. Police reports the night of the shooting failed to mention that important fact which would support the sister's story.

Vera Heath, the victims mother, has charged in a multi-million dollar lawsuit that five Hialeah police officers staged a break-in to justify the shooting

and that others went along with the conspiracy along with the conspiracy.

These two cases preceding the McDuffie incident helped spark the flame that caused the loss of lives and property in Miami. Certain questions must now be examined in order to evaluate the consequences of the retaliatory actions and the methods used to ease the unrest.

Does rebellion accomplish anything?

The immediate results of rebellion is the wide spread knowledge of the injustices occurring in a given area. In this case, the news media broadcast the results of a bankrupt justice system. The national exposure of the rebellion gave attention to the injustice and sought help for a troubled Miami.

The Black leadership came into the area to try and quell the social unrest. Leaders such as former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, the Head of the NAACP Benjamin Hooks, and the Director of operation PUSH Rev. Jesse Jackson, were there to offer assistance.

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BSSO Retains Nationwide Contact

by Art West

The Black Science Student's Organization (BSSO) would like to welcome new students to UCSD. We would also like to say welcome back to returning students.

The BSSO is a young organization on this campus, now going on its third year of existence. The BSSO was established as a nationwide organization and as of this year, BSSO's all over the nation still exist. Our organization was established to assist science students in their endeavors for academic excellence. Basically, this is achieved by making accessible to fellow students valuable information concerning UCSD (classes, programs, professors, etc.).

In the past, the BSSO has given various types of programs as well as attended various conferences. Generally, the BSSO meets every two weeks or, in other words, four or five times a quarter. For those who are interested in our plans for this year our first meeting will be announced at the Black Freshmen Orientation. Again, we would like to welcome you and hope you have an enjoyable year.

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directed by Professor Joseph Slade, a very experienced choir director. The choir was formerly directed by Professor Cecil Lytle. Though no longer director, Professor Lytle, now Music Department Vice-Chairman, is still a very strong supporter of the choir. With the support of Professor Lytle and the enthusiasm of Professor Slade, the UCSD Gospel Choir which has rehearsals on Tuesday evenings, is no doubt in for a very successful year.

SAAC Here to Help

There is an organization on campus which is composed of representatives from the BSU, MEChA, AASA, NASA, The Disabled Students Organization, and the Women's Center. It is an organization which fights for students rights as well as promoting cultural awareness through sponsoring films, speakers, rap sessions, dances and other activities. Each member of this organization is aware of our common struggle to survive, prosper and excel in a society such as ours.

Partnership

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in groups of fifty during the four weeks of July. The students attended writing classes in the morning while afternoons were spent watching films, listening to faculty/staff presentations, going to the library and voicing their opinions in rap sessions. After the 'hard activities' there was plenty of recreation at night. The students enjoyed picnics, swim parties and disco dancing in the UCSD Student Center.

All of these activities were provided for the students participants at absolutely no cost to themselves or their parents. Meals—three per day, dorm accomo-

This organization is called the Student Affirmative Action Committee (SAAC). It is the only one of its kind in the UC system and has been in existence since Fall quarter 1975.

Plans for this year include putting into effect and supporting recruitment committees in each individual organization, placing interns in OASIS, and creating an Ombuds-person position in EOP. All of these plans were created with the purpose of bringing more students of color and "non-traditional" stu-

dents to UCSD. With the intern and Ombuds-person positions, a continual link will be created between the students and administrators. This constant flow of information will help make sure that EOP and OASIS meet the students needs as well as demands.

The representatives to SAAC from the BSU this year are Pretrice Curry and Damita Davis. Do not hesitate to utilize these students. Tell them what the Student Affirmative Action Committee can do for you.

AAPPLA

The Afro-American Public Policy and Law Association hopes to promote just what the title suggests. We want to be a supportive organization for Black students who are interested in public policy, government, and

CBSO Needs support

by Robyn Broughton

Black Student Union representatives from San Diego area colleges and Universities, came together in May, to discuss various concerns, and the need for collective action. The result was the formation of the Coalition of Black Student Organizations (CBSO).

Through the summer, the group of 20 students established basic guidelines for operation, organized a monthly publication, and participated in several events addressing the social, economic, and political problems that we as Black people face. The CBSO has also established ties with community organizations and other Black student groups in Los Angeles and Atlanta.

Some of the CBSO objectives are: to enlighten Black students through cultural and

political activities; establish study groups; assert the importance of education on Black youth through a college visitation program; and to bring about strong ties of communication among the students and community.

The CBSO will be electing its first official officers in October, (date will be announced at the BSU meeting on Thursday September 25). Membership is extended to any individual willing to work in the name of Black unity. The CBSO is in need of dedicated progressive support if we are to obtain the aforementioned goals.

Anyone interested in becoming an active participant is urged to attend the BSU meeting, stop by the BSU office in the student center or contact an executive member of the BSU. Together we will win.

The Afro-American Policy and Law Association hopes to promote exactly what the title suggests. It is designed to be a supportive organization for Black students who are interested in public policy, government and law.

There are three main areas of attention: (1) to be a linkage between Black students and community oriented internships. (2) to bring speakers to discuss different issues concerning public policy and law and (3) to conduct workshops on the "ins and outs" of applying to law school.

A major concern of the organization is the lack of Black professors in the Social Science departments such as Political Science, Sociology and Psychology.

For those interested in the Afro-American Public Policy and Law Association, look for meeting dates in *The People's Voice* and on flyers around campus.



Partnership students and counselors were all smiles at the Revelle Plaza.

Pageant to be held

by Pretrice Curry

The Young Bronze Foundation is a local organization composed of concerned Black men and women who want to help our young Black people. This foundation is holding its annual Beauty and Talent Pageant. This pageant is for Black young ladies, ages 13-17 and 18-23. These age groups make up the junior and senior divisions. The winners receive scholarships for their college educations.

The girls compete in talent presentations and modeling formals. In addition, the juniors model play suits and the seniors model swimsuits.

Pretrice Curry, a UCSD student will be a contestant in the senior division. Pretrice is a senior majoring in Political Science. Regina Curry, Pretrice's younger sister will also be competing in the junior division.

The Pageant will be held September 27, 1980 at the U.S. Grant Hotel at 8:00p.m. A dinner will precede the Pageant.

Both dinner and pageant can be attended for \$15.00 per person. Come out and see our young

Black women in action. Support our Black Community!

Miami

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Their presence was greeted with scorn and relief. Those Black leaders like Andrew Young and Benjamin Hooks were met with disdain. Their visits were viewed as being "sent by the White man." On the other hand, Jesse Jackson was seen as a reassuring force not arriving in Miami to stop the rebellion, but rather to "seek justice."

Black national leadership is seen as being "out-of-touch" with "the people", and therefore holds little clout in the urban rural communities.

The Black leadership is viewed as vocalizing mostly concerns of the so called "Black middle class" and neglecting those still held bondage in the lower classes.

The urban rural leaders are the young Black youth. Those people who can relate because they have suffered the bait. Taken in by loud promises and slow actions of impracti-

cability. Worked to the bone by minimum wages and stripped of income through absorbent housing, energy, and food prices.

Who is to blame for the large unemployment rate?

One theory relates the influx of Cubans as taking the jobs away from Blacks.

Andres Gomez, a member of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, a group of progressive Cubans, accused the "power structure" of pitting Blacks against Cubans.

"We must avoid pitting the various minorities—Cuban, Haitian, and Black—against each other," he said. "They are saying that the Cubans and Haitians are to blame for the problems of unemployment in the Black community. You take the refugees away and you will see no difference. Black Youth unemployment is the same in Philadelphia and Los Angeles. The problems are structural."

Is rebellion the cure?

The economic situation in Miami has changed, but not for the better. Now there are even less jobs and less opportunities. The federal government was supposed to send federal disaster funds, but "As far as I can see, little or nothing has been done by the federal government," said State Rep. Carrie Meek. She was referring to the fact that despite federal promises of some \$90 million in aid for Dade County, only about \$7 million has actually arrived.

On the whole, the Miami Black community has suffered a terrible defeat. A defeat economically, politically, and legally. The only real difference after the rebellion is that more people know of the conflicts and injustices in the City of Miami. Yet the problems have not been resolved.

The racial discrimination at the plant, as far as the workers rights are concerned, not only hurts black people on the job, but serves to divide the workers and thus, reduce their united strength. Frank Holo-wach stated that black, white, Chicano and all other workers united into one cause for their rights and the company has not been able to break their solidarity.

Gwen Ferguson talked about the importance of letting everyone know the workers side of the story so that people won't accept the media's bias articles. The Iron Workers Local Union No.627 is still fighting for what they believe is right and anticipate a long and hard struggle before their rights are won.



Nassco

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property it must be subdued and bent out of shape so it cannot resist the capitalist profit plot. The same line of reasoning will tell you why the safety conditions are poor, it's not worth it!

Thank You

The People's Voice would like to thank individuals outside our staff who lent a hand in producing this issue. Thank you Jon Bekken, Gwen Spikes, Pricilla Hughes, Toni Wright and Marcia Strong for your input.

SCB Allows Creativity

by Jules Bagneris

Welcome all new and continuing students. If you are looking for the total educational experience then the Student Center Board (SCB) subcommittee on Community

Relations/Outreach is the organization for you.

The SCB subcommittee on Community Relations/Outreach is not interested in any

specific target group, but rather seeks to bring the campus and the community closer together.

The SCB subcommittee allows for creative ingenuity and individual-

ity. One of our main objectives is to provide the community with greater access to the Student Center facilities.

To inquire about the committee, leave a

message in EDNA or contact Jules Bagneris, Third College representative to the Student Center Board.

Black Student's Union Meeting

Thursday Sept. 25

7 pm

AP&M Rm 2113

In Unity There Is Strength!

Donate books to the **BSU Library**

Drop them by the BSU Office or bring them to a BSU Meeting.

Historical Political Scientific Cultural

Knowledge of ourselves Will free ourselves

NEW!