

THE

People's Voice

BLACK

STUDENTS

UNION

**Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. ML King Rally
January 14, Noon
Revelle Plaza**



Stevie Wonder, 200,000 Rally to Support National King Holiday

200,000 braved freezing Washington D.C. temperatures last January to march in support of legislation to make Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday. The campaign was spearheaded by entertainer Stevie Wonder.

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I HAVE A DREAM

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

By Jules Bagneris

When asked about Martin Luther King Jr., most people respond that he was a great man with a vision for the future. Some respond that he was concerned about racial equality and equal opportunity for all Americans. Still others respond that he was a Communist conspirator intent upon overthrowing the capitalist system.

Most of these people have built-up their perceptions of the man through indirect means, either through the mass media or through word of mouth. But how accurate are these assessments of King? Probably the best way of confirming or denying the assertions is through allowing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. himself to explain his position on the issues.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated on April 4, 1968 by James Earl Ray. Obviously, he cannot physically respond to any questions. However, by using excerpts from his last book, entitled *Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?*, we can derive a more accurate understanding of the man and his stand on some of the most crucial issues confronting America, Americans and the world in the eighties. Dr. King's genius was not in the application of Ghandism to the Black struggle but in transmuting Ghandism by grafting it onto the only thing that could give it relevance and force in the Black community, the Black religious tradition.

In the process, King rose to new heights of creative leadership, perceiving not only what was "ripe for development" but creating new fruit for the sum of despair to ripen.

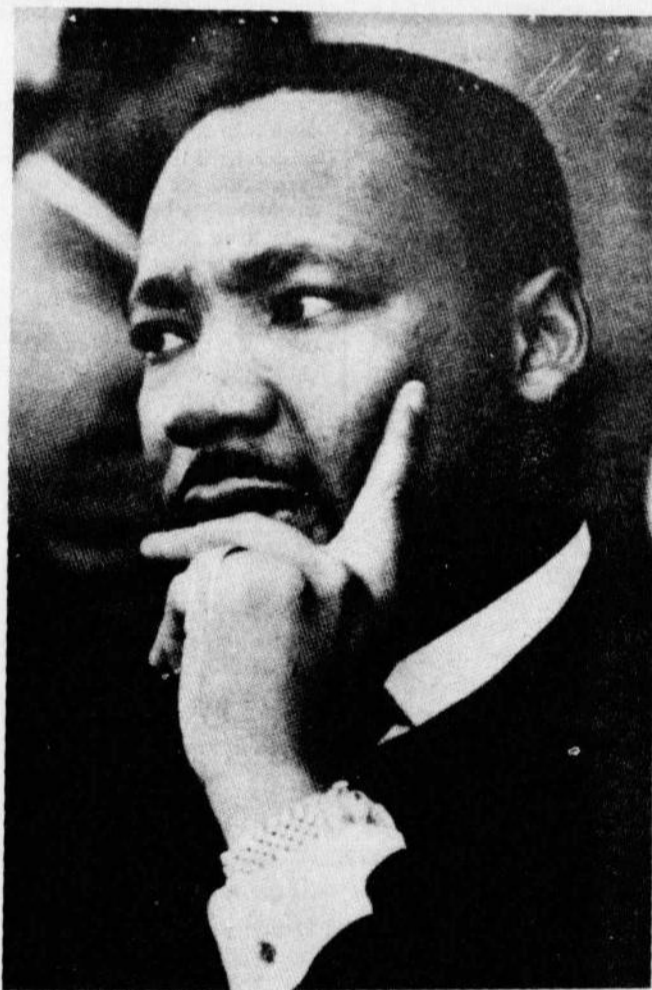
In so doing, in lifting men's eyes to the ancient hope of a world where men will beat their swords into plowshares and their arrows into pruning hooks, Martin Luther King Jr. became perhaps the greatest leader in the history of the Black protest and one of the great spiritual leaders of mankind.

The following is a mock interview with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, and the author of *Why We Can't Wait*, *Strength to Love* and *Stride Toward Freedom*.

PV: Dr. King, thank you for participating in this interview. I'm sure that your remarks will be of tremendous benefit to our readers. Dr. King, what has happened to the civil rights struggle? Is it over, or has a new phase begun?

MLK: With the violence in Selma, Alabama, (where the sheriff had directed his men in tear-gassing and beating the marchers to the ground; the nation saw and heard this and therefore exploded in indignation) and the Voting Rights Act one phase of development in the civil rights revolution came to an end. A new phase opened, but few observers realized it or were prepared for its implications. For the vast majority of White Americans, the period from 1954 to 1966—the first phase—had

when they spoke in broad terms of freedom and justice. But the absence of brutality and unregenerate evil is not the presence of justice. To stay a murder is not the same thing as to ordain brotherhood. The word was broken, and the freerunning expectations of Blacks crushed into the stone walls of white resistance. The result was havoc. Blacks felt cheated, especially in the North, while many whites felt that Blacks had gained so much it was virtually impudent and greedy to ask for more so soon.



been a struggle to treat the Black man with a degree of decency, not of equality. White America was ready to demand that Blacks should be spared the lash of brutality and coarse degradation, but it had never been truly committed to helping him out of poverty, exploitation or all forms of discrimination.

When Blacks looked for the second phase, the realization of equality, they found that many of their white allies had quietly disappeared. Black people in America had taken the President, the press and the pulpit at their word

The paths of Negro-white unity that had been converging crossed at Selma, and like a giant X began to diverge. Up to Selma there had been unity to eliminate barbaric conduct. Beyond it the unity had to be based on the fulfillment of equality, and in the absence of agreement the paths began inexorably to move apart.

PV: Why is equality so assiduously avoided?

MLK: The majority of white Americans consider themselves sincerely committed to justice for Blacks. They believe that American

society is essentially hospitable to fair play and to steady growth toward a middle-class Utopia embodying racial harmony. But unfortunately this is a fantasy of self-deception and comfortable vanity. Overwhelmingly, America is still struggling with irresolution and contradictions. It has been sincere and even ardent in welcoming some change. But too quickly apathy and disinterest rise to the surface when the next logical steps are to be taken. Laws are passed in a crisis mood after a Birmingham or a Selma, but no substantial fervor survives the formal signing of legislation. The recording of the law in itself is treated as the reality of the reform.

PV: But what about the changes that did occur, how were they able to be carried out?

Reason for Limited Success

MLK: The practical cost of change for the nation up to 1966 was cheap. The limited reforms were obtained at bargain rates. There were no expenses and no taxes were required, for Blacks to share lunch counters, libraries, parks, hotels and other facilities with whites.

Even the more significant changes involved in voter registration required neither large monetary nor psychological sacrifice. Spectacular and turbulent events that dramatized the demand created an erroneous impression that a heavy burden was involved. The real costs lie ahead.

PV: When you say real costs, do you mean political costs?

Political Power

MLK: Indeed, one of the great problems that Blacks confront is the lack of power. From the old plantations of the South to the newer ghettos of the North, Blacks have been confined to a life of voicelessness and powerlessness. Stripped of the right to make decisions concerning his life and destiny, he has been subject to the authoritarian and sometimes whimsical decisions of the white power structure. The plantation and the ghetto were created by those who had power both to confine those who had no power and to perpetuate their powerlessness. The problem of transforming the ghetto is, therefore, a problem of power—a confrontation between the forces of power demanding change and the forces of power dedicated to preserving the status quo.

The problem is that in America power is unequally distributed. This has led Black Americans in the past to seek their goals through love and

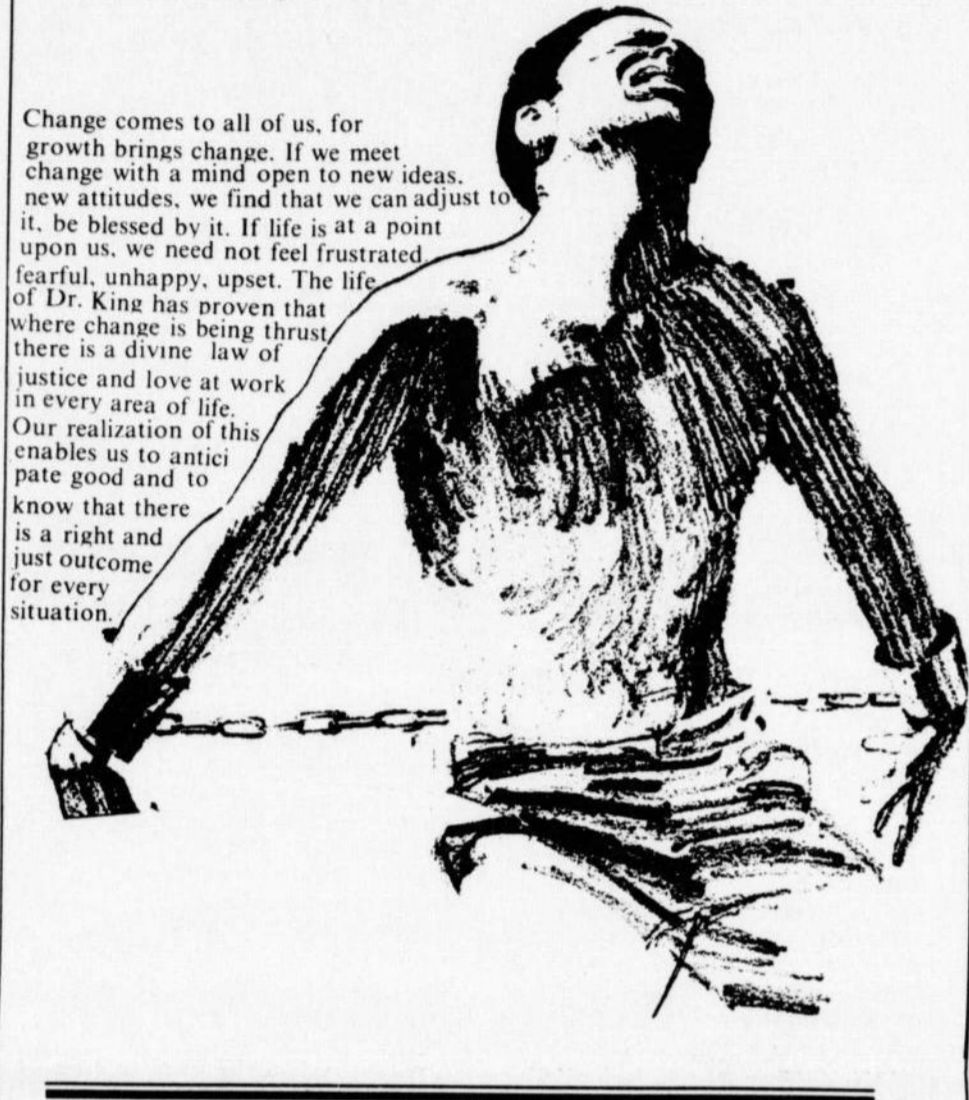
Editor's Notebook

By Nathaniel DeVaughn

Recession, Regression and Repression

"Finding Relief Through Prayer"

Change comes to all of us, for growth brings change. If we meet change with a mind open to new ideas, new attitudes, we find that we can adjust to it, be blessed by it. If life is at a point upon us, we need not feel frustrated, fearful, unhappy, upset. The life of Dr. King has proven that where change is being thrust, there is a divine law of justice and love at work in every area of life. Our realization of this enables us to anticipate good and to know that there is a right and just outcome for every situation.



Reaganomics Review

"Time for your Report Card"

The inauguration of Ronald Reagan was one of the first and most important news events of 1981. The new administration brought with it a new set of policies designed to curb the size of the federal government and revive the economy. The economic recovery plan eventually developed by the Reagan administration served to reaffirm the country's growing conservatism. Included in the budget cuts were massive cutbacks in vital social programs, such as the food stamp program and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Though President Reagan insisted that his policies would provide economic freedom for all Americans, Black leaders were not convinced. Former National Urban League President Vernon Jordan, who resigned his post in 1981, called the economic program a "jellybean budget," and noted that "Never have so few taken so much from so many in so little time." NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks said the president's program was "setting into motion forces that are bound to wreak havoc, suffering, pain and despair on that huge body of the poor of which Blacks and other minorities are a disproportionate share."

Those same thoughts were echoed during a Solidarity Day March in Washington, D.C., by various civil rights groups and labor organizations which joined together to protest "Reaganomics." More than a quarter of a million people participated in the march September, 1981.

Blacks also held rallies in support of

the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which is up for renewal this year. Led by Operation PUSH President Rev. Jesse Jackson, thousands of marchers reenacted the 1965 crossing of the Edmund Pettus bridge in Selma, Ala., which was the beginning of the historic march from Selma to Montgomery. The march resulted in passage of the 1965 act. Jackson later led a similar rally in front of the Strom Thurmond Federal Building in Columbia, S.C. Thurmond, a Republican senator from South Carolina, is a leading opponent of the extension of the Voting Rights Act.

In yet another march, an estimated 200,000 people gathered in Washington, D.C., to urge that the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. be made a national holiday.

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continued from page 1

moral suasion devoid of power and White Americans to seek their goals through power devoid of love and conscience. It is leading a few extremists today to advocate for Blacks that some destructive and conscienceless power that they have justly abhorred in whites. It is precisely this collusion of immoral power with powerless morality which constitutes the major crisis of our times.

PV: Many people both liberal and conservative have attacked the use of Affirmative Action in education and employment. How do you feel about Affirmative Action?

Affirmative Action
MLK: Absolute justice for Blacks simply means, in the Aristotelian sense, that the Black man must have "his due." There is nothing abstract about this. It is as concrete as having a good job, a good education, a decent house and a share of power. It is, however, important to understand that giving a man his due may often mean giving him special treatment. I am aware of the fact that this has been a troublesome concept for many liberals, since it conflicts with their traditional ideal of equal opportunity and equal treatment of people according to their individual merits. But this is a day which demands new thinking and the re-evaluation of old concepts. A society that has done something special against Blacks for hundreds of years must now do something special for him in order to equip him to compete on a just and equal basis.

PV: Dr. King, there has been a lot of discussion among academics about the consequences of the Reagan budget cuts. Some feel that the people affected most will resort to riots. How do you feel about this?

View on Riots
MLK: A riot is at bottom the language of the unheard. It is the desperate suicidal cry of one who is so fed up with the powerlessness of his cave existence that he asserts that he would rather be dead than ignored.

As long as people are ignored as long as they are voiceless, as long as they are trampled by the iron feet of exploitation, there is the danger that they, like little children, will have their emotional outbursts which will break out in violence in the streets.

PV: In the area of consumer goods, consumer items range from five to twelve cents higher in the ghetto stores than in the suburban stores, both run by the same supermarket chains; and numerous stores in the ghetto have been the subject of community protests against the sale of spoiled meats and vegetables. How is this exploitation possible?

Ghetto Price Discrimination
MLK: This exploitation is possible because so many of the residents of the ghetto have no personal means of transportation. It is a vicious circle.

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You can't get a job because you are poorly educated, and you must depend on welfare to feed your children; but if you receive public aid in Chicago, you cannot own property, not even an automobile, so you are condemned to the jobs and shops which are closest to your home. Once confined to this isolated community, one no longer participates in a free economy, but is subject to price-fixing and wholesale robbery by many of the merchants of the area.

PV: What advice can you give to confront the challenges of today? What advice can you give to the student confronting the challenges of today?

Advice
MLK: In spite of uncertainties and vicissitudes we must develop the courage to confront the negatives of circumstance with the positives of inner determination. We must no longer allow the outer charms of an oppressive society to shackle our minds. With courage and fearlessness we must set out daringly to stabilize our egos. This alone will give us a confirmation of our roots and a validation of our worth.

In addition to establishing a sense of somebodyness, a second important step that Blacks must take is to work passionately for group identity. This does not mean group isolation or group exclusivity. It means that kind of group consciousness that Blacks need in order to participate more meaningfully at all levels of the life of our nation.

Group unity necessarily involves group trust and reconciliation. One of the most serious effects of the Black's damaged ego has been his frequent loss of respect for himself and for other Blacks. He ends up with an ambivalence toward his own kind. To overcome this tragic conflict, it will be necessary for Blacks to find a new self-image. Only by being reconciled to ourselves will we be able to build upon the resources we already have at our disposal.

Too many Blacks are jealous of other Blacks' successes and progress. Too many Black organizations are warring against each other with a claim to absolute truth. The pharaohs had a favorite and effective strategy to keep them fighting among themselves. The divide-and-conquer technique has been a potent weapon in the arsenal of oppression. But when slaves unite, the Red Seas of history open and the Egyptians of slavery crumble.

This plea for unity is not a call for uniformity. There must always be healthy debate, there will be inevitable differences of opinion. The dilemma that Blacks confront is so complex and monumental that its solutions will of necessity involve a diversified approach. But Blacks can differ and still unite around common goals.

PV: What is your position on the threat of nuclear war?

MLK: I tremble for our world. I do so not only from due recall of the nightmares wreaked in the wars of yesterday, but also from dreadful realization if today's possible nuclear destructiveness and tomorrow's even more calamitous prospects.

Before it is too late, we must narrow the gaping chasm between our proclamations of peace and our lowly deeds which precipitate and perpetuate war. We are called upon to look up from the quagmire of military programs and defense commitments and read the warnings on history's signposts.

One day we must come to see that peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal. We must pursue

TV Nielsen Ratings Low for Blacks

Not every Black actor puts all the blame on "The Nielsen." Glynn Turman is one who doesn't. "Sure the ratings are what a lot of people in the business live or die by," says Turman, whose credits include a number of movies and made-for-TV films, including the highly-rated *Thornwell*. "But I also think Black people have to share some of the blame for what's happening—especially those Black people who have enough money to buy into the movie and TV industry by producing Black films or by bidding for some of the cable franchises. And believe me, cable TV is going to be one of the real salvations for the Black actor. I also think that Black people haven't raised enough hell about what is being presented to them. Can you think of any other groups that would tolerate what Blacks have tolerated for years, and still tolerate, on TV and in the movies? There's no way that Jewish people, for example, would let an industry treat them the way we Blacks have been treated."



James Earl Jones
PARIS

Turman is a very aware Black man who believes that "people deserve whatever they accept without protest," and remembers that during the 1960s, when Blacks were in a mood of rebellion, the late comedian Godfrey Cambridge looked at a list of Blacks who suddenly had been thrust into all kinds of TV series, documentaries, talk shows, etc. Cambridge couldn't believe how many jobs had suddenly opened up. He quipped, "We burn down three more cities and I'll be president of CBS!"

D'Urville Martin, an actor who has appeared in more than 30 TV shows and in numerous movies (including *The Legend of Nigger Charley*, *Five on the Black Hand Side* and *The Book of Numbers*), isn't satisfied with the network's treatment of Blacks, but he levels severe criticism at "the way certain Black leaders and Black groups have given White people excuses to keep Black shows off the air." He explains: "I'll never forget that White executive at a major studio (he said he'd deny it if I ever revealed his name) who once told me, 'We'll make anything dealing with Blacks as long as it will sell to Whites, and we don't give a damn whether Blacks like it or not.' I know the attitude they have, but it's also been the attitude of certain Black leaders and organizations that has killed a lot of shows, starting all the way back with *Julia*. A lot of influential Blacks criticized Diannah Carroll's role so much that *Julia* finally was taken off the air. Certain Blacks also criticized movies like *Nigger Charley* and even *Mahogany* and a lot of other products that gave jobs to hundreds of Black actors. It's O.K. to criticize, but maybe they should have been suggesting how to improve certain shows, or they should have been producing their own stuff instead of just criticizing everything. Eventually, the White people who make the deals got the message that Black people wouldn't support anything, so now we have almost nothing!"

Casting director Reuben Cannon doesn't agree with everything Martin says, but he does agree that, for Blacks these days, Hollywood is a rather dismal town. "The situation is far from good right now," he says, "but it's a situation that is going to force Black actors to be more resourceful, more independent, more self-reliant. It's going to force Blacks in the entertainment industry to explore other options for employment, and I agree with people who say those options include cable TV, pay TV—and don't forget live theater. We won't be written off if we come up with products—good products—that will pay for themselves." Cannon, who has

peaceful ends through peaceful means. How much longer before we heed the plaintive pleas of the unnumbered dead and maimed of past wars?

President John F. Kennedy said on one occasion, "Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind." Wisdom born of experience should tell us that war is obsolete. There may have been a time when war served as a negative good by preventing the spread and growth of an evil force, but the distinctive power of modern weapons eliminates even the possibility that war may serve any good at all.

If we assume that life is worth living and that man has a right to survive, then we must find an alternative to war. In a day when vehicles hurtle through outer space and guided ballistic missiles carve highways of death through the stratosphere, no nation can claim victory in war. A so-called limited war will leave little more than a calamitous legacy of human suffering, political turmoil and spiritual disillusionment. A world war will leave only smoldering ashes as mute testimony of a human race whose folly led inexorably to ultimate death. If modern man continues to flirt unhesitatingly with war he will transform his earthly habitat into an inferno such as even the mind of Dante could not imagine.

Therefore I suggest that the philosophy and strategy of nonviolence becomes immediately a subject for study and for serious experimentation in every field of human conflict, by no means excluding the relations between nations. It is, after all, nation-states which make war, which have produced the weapons that threaten the survival of mankind and which are both genocidal and suicidal in character.

We have ancient habits to deal with, vast structures of power, indescribably complicated problems to solve. But unless we abdicate our humanity altogether and succumb to fear and impotence in the presence of the weapons we have ourselves created, it is as possible and as urgent to put an end to war and violence between nations as it is to put an end to poverty and racial injustice.

PV: Many people have misinterpreted your views concerning Capitalism and Communism. What are your views?

Capitalism versus Communism
MLK: We must honestly admit that capitalism has often left a gulf between superfluous wealth and abject poverty, has created conditions permitting necessities to be taken from the many to give luxuries to the few, and has encouraged smallhearted men to become cold and conscienceless so

that, like Jesus before Lazarus, they are unmoved by suffering, poverty-stricken humanity. The profit motive encourages a cutthroat competition and selfish ambition that inspire men to be more I-centered than thou-centered.

Equally, communism reduces men to a cog in the wheel of the state. The communist may object, saying that in Marxian theory the state is an "interim reality" that will "wither away" when the classless society emerges. True—in theory; but it is also true that, while the state lasts, it is an end in itself. Man is a means to that end. He has no inalienable rights. His only rights are derived from, and conferred by, the state. Under such a system the foundation of freedom runs dry. Restricted are man's liberties of press and assembly, his freedom to vote and his freedom to listen and to read.

Truth is found neither in traditional capitalism nor in classical communism. Each represents a partial truth. Capitalism fails to see the truth in collectivism. Communism fails to see the truth in individualism. Capitalism fails to realize that life is social. Communism fails to realize that life is personal. The good and just society is neither the thesis of capitalism nor the antithesis of communism, but a socially conscious democracy which reconciles the truth of individualism and collectivism.

PV: What is your opinion about poverty on an international scale?
World Poverty
MLK: Like a monstrous octopus, poverty stretches its choking, prehensile tentacles into lands and villages all over the world. Two-thirds of the people of the world go to bed hungry at night. They are undernourished, ill-housed and shabbily clad. Many of them have no houses or beds to sleep in. Their only beds are the sidewalks of the cities and the dusty roads of the villages. Most of these poverty-stricken children of God have never seen a physician or a dentist.

There is nothing new about poverty. What is new, however, is that we now have the resources to get rid of it. Not too many years ago, Dr. Kirtley Mather, a Harvard geologist, wrote a book entitled *Enough and to Spare*. He set forth the basic theme that famine is wholly unnecessary in the modern world. Today, therefore, the question on the agenda must read: Why should there be hunger and privation in any land, in any city, at any table, when man has the resources and the scientific know-how to provide all mankind with the basic necessities of life? Even deserts can be irrigated

continued to page 4



Lew Saunders
240-ROBERT

Jeff Goldblum and Ben Vereen
TENSPEED AND BROWN SHOE

Stevie Wonder, 200,000 Rally

Stevie Wonder strode to the podium at Washington Monument January 15, politely nodded to the cheering crowd of more than 200,000 and declared: "We ought to have a way to honor Dr. Martin Luther King and reaffirm the ideas he lived and died for. To honor him through a national holiday would also, of course, bestow a great honor on Black America by implicitly recognizing him as a symbol of the tremendous contributions Black people have made to this country's historical development."

The hand-clapping, foot stomping, enthusiastic throng joined in as Wonder, on of the organizers of the rally to observe what would have been Dr. King's 52nd birthday, led them in singing *We Shall Overcome* and his own *Happy Birthday*, a song written to honor Dr. King. A major goal of the celebration was to rekindle Dr. King's dream of equality for all people and to seek a national holiday to honor the civil rights leader, who was assassinated in 1968.

"I've never seen anything like this," one high-spirited student from Chicago cried as she marched with tens of thousands through snow and near-freezing temperature in a parade along historic Pennsylvania Avenue. It seemed for a moment as if the images frozen in memory by the historic 1963 March on Washington had suddenly come unstuck and were beginning again: marchers singing and chanting, picking up more and more people as they made their way. The good natured and virtually all-Black crowd of sign-and-banner carriers had come to Washington from cities across the U.S. Some march participants came by bus from cities as far away as California and Oregon.

At the rally, Martin Luther King III brought chills to some and cheers to others when in a voice marked by a nostalgic cadence of his slain father, declared: "My daddy had a speech when he asked, 'How Long, Lord?' and the answer would be, 'not long.' Now I'm asking how long Lord, will it be before we get a holiday? Not long. No lie can live forever."

Wonder, who announced plans for the rally last fall, shared the spot-light with a host of Black luminaries, including social activist Dick Gregory, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry and Rev. Jesse Jackson. Simultaneously, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Andrew Young and 3,000 persons marched to Dr. King's crypt in Atlanta, singing civil rights spirituals.

To those who ask why Wonder, the recording artist, is involved in the drive for a King holiday, the multi-talented entertainer explained: "I am not only Stevie Wonder the artist, but my purpose is to communicate messages that improve the life of all of us. Public holidays in the United States should be, and normally are, reserved for celebrating great traditions in the nation's history and our highest ideals and leaders who have shaped our common destiny. Dr. King lived and died for this nation's ideals of justice, honor, dignity and freedom."



UC, San Diego John Muir College



March on Washington

Rally, MARCH January 14, Noon, Revelle Plaza March to La Jolla Cove



UC, San Diego ML King March, 1981

THE MOSS-CSS SUCCESS PROFILE

SELF CONFIDENCE: Knowledge of, and faith in one's personal ability to achieve individual success; Every person should boast: "I am the greatest in my field!"

GOAL ACHIEVEMENT: An organized and pre-determined plan developing a strong commitment for turning thoughts into things; Success is a journey, never a destination.

OPEN MIND: A constant quest for new knowledge and self awareness, in order to effectively stimulate creativity and human potential growth; knowledge is truth and power.

NEGATIVES ARE POSITIVES: Recognizing that our of failure and adversity, seeds of something greater are planted; Success blooms from failure.

WINNER'S COMPLEX: A burning desire to pursue the unlimited nature of the human success mechanism; Every man and woman is born to succeed.

PAYING THE PRICE: Nothing is achieved in the absence of persistence and determination; Success comes before work only in the dictionary.

ACTION EFFORTS: A blending of the above items, to yield a mastery of the "I'm gonna" attitude, leading to a higher level of creative maturity; The "I did it" complex.

Diagram originated by Bob Moss 5/30/73

Special Thanks to the
Editors of *The People's Voice*



CANDY: All the nice men on the *People's Voice* wish you a happy New Year 1983.

and topsoil can be replaced. We cannot complain of a lack of land, for there are 25 million square miles of tillable land on earth, of which we are using less than seven million. We have amazing knowledge of vitamins, nutrition, the chemistry of food and the versatility of atoms. There is no deficit in human resources, the deficit is in human will.

PV: What is the final message that you would like to leave with us as a constant reminder of your philosophy?

MLK: I hope that the spirit of love will become the order of the day. We can no longer afford to worship the God of hate or bow before the altar of retaliation. The oceans of history are made turbulent by the ever-rising tides of hate. History is cluttered with the wreckage of nations and individuals who pursued this self-defeating path of hate. As Arnold Toynbee once said in a speech: Love is the ultimate force that makes for the saving choice of life and food against the damning choice of death and evil. Therefore the first hope in our inventory must be the hope that love is going to have the last word.



Bob Moss, Physical Education

Economic Perspectives

Unemployment Rate Exceeds 10%



In football the best defense is a strong offense, the same can be said about economic policy. At a time when the unemployment rate exceeds 10 percent, there is every reason to reaffirm a strong commitment to full employment. The attainment of full employment—a decent job at a decent wage for every person willing and able to work—will not only reduce the size of budget deficits and generate the revenues required for meeting social needs but also will create the conditions necessary for improving the employment and income position of blacks.

A determined attempt to achieve full employment is essential to remedy the serious setback of black workers resulting from the current recession. Between 1980 and 1982 the total number of unemployed workers rose from 7.4 to 10.6 million (an increase of 43 percent) while the number of unemployed black workers rose from 1.6 million to 2.2 million, or 34 percent. Thus, although black workers represent only 11 percent of the civilian labor force, they absorbed 20 percent of the recession-induced unemployment.

The black/white gap in the labor market is also reflected in trends in employment during the past two years. Even during a recession, some workers find jobs. Profitable firms expand, and other vacancies are created through death, retirement, and worker mobility. In fact, between 1980 and 1982, total employment rose by 2.6 million, or about 2 percent despite the recession. In contrast, black employment fell by 1.7 million, or 15 percent. Most of the job loss among black workers was concentrated among adults, although black youth also experienced rising unemployment.

For black workers the sharp deterioration in the job market makes rapid and sustained economic growth a critical requirement for black economic advancement in 1983. Like the Red Queen of *Alice in Wonderland*, the black worker must run fast just to stay in the same place. In order to regain the position they had in 1979, black workers will need almost two million new jobs. Even if we are successful in achieving this goal, the black unemployment rate will only decline from 20 percent to 11 percent.

Rapid growth in our national production is a must if we are to create the new jobs necessary for reducing black unemployment. In the past, the economy often experienced real GNP growth of close to 10 percent during the early stages of recovery. Economic forecasters now expect considerably less growth following the current recession. Slow growth in the GNP will seriously exacerbate the black unemployment problem.

In the recent past, prices often began to rise rapidly as unemployment fell. During the current recession, inflation has dropped to less than 7 percent, and there are several reasons to be optimistic about maintaining price stability during our economic

revitalization. First, energy resources are quite abundant now, and are expected to remain in adequate supply during the immediate future. Second, wage increases for the work force as a whole have declined sharply as a result of rising unemployment. Finally, there is a widespread concern and preoccupation with the search for ways to improve productivity and reduce unit labor costs through labor-management cooperation. This search for productivity improvement, together with wage moderation and abundant energy, should minimize the upward pressure on prices as the economy improves.

Experience shows that economic growth alone is not enough to restore black workers to the labor market. Special efforts are a necessary complement to vigorous and balanced economic growth in pursuit of greater job opportunities for minority group workers. This means the new employment and training policy, the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, must be carefully targeted toward disadvantaged minorities.

Under the new Act, the private sector has been given a major role in planning and directing employment and training programs. The major emphasis will be on training opportunities rather than public sector employment. Supportive services for program participants will be less than under previous jobs programs, and participants will receive training allowances only under special circumstances.

Emphasis on training, however, should enhance the prospects for expanding black participation in private sector jobs in fast-growing fields, such as high-tech electronics, communications, and business services. Most important, by focusing on skills training and targeting on the disadvantaged, the new Act offers some promise for breaking the cycle of structural unemployment that has retarded the advancement of many black workers in the past. In short, the objective of national economic policy during the months ahead should be the quest for full employment, and that goal should be pursued without unfounded fears of igniting a new inflationary spiral. The attainment of full employment, however, will not be possible without a concentration on ways to reduce black unemployment. Again today, as always, full employment and economic equality are so closely connected that one cannot be achieved without the other.

By Bernard E. Anderson
Black Enterprise, January 1983

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Sports

Herschel Walker, Super Man



"I had a dream."

Racism at the Polls

Although Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley attempted to downplay the issue of race in his losing campaign for governor of California, racism apparently met him at the polls.

A random sampling of California voters surveyed immediately after the election found that 3 percent of those polled said they did not want to vote for a black candidate. In sheer numbers, that translates into 100,000 whites voting along racial lines.

Bradley lost by approximately 50,000 votes—a slim margin. According to the CBS-New York Times poll, Bradley received 43 percent of the white vote; he needed 50 percent to win. Political analysts at The Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington suggested that a handgun control referendum on the ballot brought out more conservatives to the polls than usual.

Eddie Williams, president of the Center, believes that Bradley might have won a bid for senator because White Californians would have found it more palatable to have a black senator serving in Washington than to put a black governor in the Sacramento statehouse. Bradley's third term as mayor of Los Angeles ends in 1985.

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI)—Heisman Trophy winner Herschel Walker bolted from a crowd of gawkers "like Super Man" and ripped open the door of an overturned car to rescue a 67-year-old woman trapped inside, witnesses said.

Ted Shanks, an employee of the University of Georgia's Environmental Safety Service, said Monday he was trying in vain to pull open the smashed door after the Sunday accident when Walker arrived.

The husky 220-pound running back, clad in a sweatshirt, grabbed the door to free Jessie Dye, then "jogged off into the sunset," said University of Georgia Police Chief Asa Boynton.

"When he pulled the door it shocked me how it came loose," Shanks said. "He got a hold of something because he just ripped that thing loose. I had pulled on it before and couldn't budge it. I wouldn't have been able to do it alone."

"It floored me when we stood up and I looked over her into his face. I was so involved with the wreck and it's like you look up and there's Super Man helping you."

"After we got her out I knew Herschel wouldn't want to stand around while the crowd gathered, so I told him my wife had already called an ambulance so he could go on if he wanted to and he did," he said.

Walker was taking exams and refused to comment on the incident.



Varsity Basketball

KENNY HILL
Guard

6'1"
170 lbs.

Senior
Long Beach
Communications



Kenny transferred from San Diego City College. He is extremely quick and an excellent defensive player. He attended Los Angeles High School and Milliken High School in Long Beach, earning All League honors at both schools. Kenny is the cousin of Dallas Cowboy Tony Hill. Because of limited playing time, he's averaging 6.5 points per game.

Congratulation goes out to Miss Jennifer Gregory for an outstanding pre-season performance. Jennifer led the UCSD Women's Intercollegiate Basketball Team in scoring, averaging 10.3 point per game and 5.3 rebounds.

CLAIREMONT CARWASH



3030 Clairemont Drive
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Bobby and Joe Staalo
Managers

CLAIREMONT CARWASH

Poetry

This Quiet Place

By Dorothy Pierson

I came to this quiet place
and found You waiting for me, God.
I hadn't heard You call,
I had no seeming need at all,
But I just felt guided to be still...
And here You are!

My heart is open to Your will.
Speak to me, God,
For I am listening within myself.
I hear You in my mind,
A kind of moving
As in the quiet of a forest,
Pleasant sounds, soft and whispering
To my heart.
In this place apart, O God,
Thank You for the peace I feel,
The sure knowing that You are here,
And real,
And that we are one
In this quiet place.



Neglect

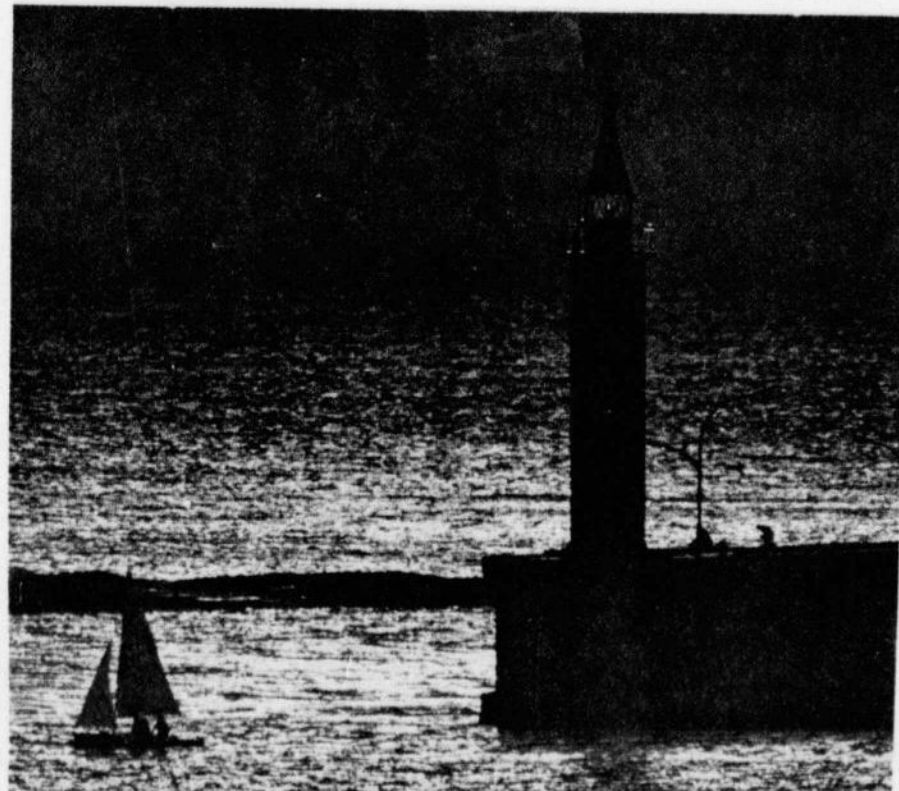
Elana L. Dorsey

Things have been neglected.
But time plays no favorites
The sun will rise
The sun will fall
You try to get over
But neglect stands tall.

The Sea and I

By James D. Freeman

The sea is very deep
And stretches very wide;
The earth and heavens keep
Pulse with its pulsing tide.
But standing on my shore
I catch no less in me
A sense of more, yet more,
As of a mystery.
Of deeps I hardly know
And yet they are my own,
Where sometimes I can go
Alone, yet not alone,
And touch the boundless rim
Where I am one with Him.



Traces

Elana L. Dorsey

Traces of the past...
Memories gone astray
Visions of the future
Seem impossible to reach today

Dwellings filled with emptiness
A world of unresolved fears
A candle may light the way
But in darkness, nothing is clear

The ability to look
Can truly be a wonder
The ability to see
Is like the flash after the thunder

A complete life is developed through action
Not just the saying, but the doing
The lovers appetite must be fulfilled,
With the emotion, not just the wooing

Traces of the past...
It all comes into view
Spinning around the present,
It all comes back to you.

My People

By Langston Hughes

The night is beautiful,
So the face of my people.
The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people.
Beautiful, also, is the sun,
Beautiful, also, are the souls of my people.

Lift Every Voice and Sing

Lift Every Voice and Sing was written by the noted Black poet and civil rights leader James Weldon Johnson. It was originally intended for use in a program given by a group of Jacksonville, Florida schoolchildren to celebrate Lincoln's birthday. Inasmuch as its words tend to convey a sense of birthright and heritage, it is often referred to as the "Afro-American Anthem."

Lift every voice and sing
Til earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the listening skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us,
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chastening rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears have been watered,
We have come, treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who has by Thy might
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the place, Our God, where we met Thee,
Lest, our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand,
True to our GOD,
True to our native land.

Tribute to a Friend

Wendell Jay Leonard was born on May 22, 1961 to Calvin and Ernestine Leonard in Los Angeles, CA. Wendell was educated in the Los Angeles School System and was Salutatorian at Morningside High School, Inglewood, CA. He then matriculated in the University of California at San Diego where he was recognized for several honors and awards.

A few of his accomplishments at UCSD: Member and Officer of UCSD Associated Students' Council, Member of Black Students Union, Served San Diego City Schools as Accompanist, Asst. Director and Accompanist of UCSD Gospel Choir.

Wendell was brought up in Sunday School, Sunshine Band and Y.P.W.W. where he was motivated to pursue his service to God at West Angeles Church of God In Christ, under the pastorage of the late Elder C.E. Church, Sr. At the early age of six, Wendell accepted Christ as his Savior during a revival at Greater Mt. Olive Church of God In Christ, pastored by Eld. E.W. Lashley. As a saved, sanctified and Holy Ghost filled young man he inspired other young people in the service of the Lord. Wendell sang in numerous choirs. He was the Minister of Music for many churches. He was also director and musician at several schools and at the University of California.

The Lord blessed him to write and arrange many songs. God called Wendell into the ministry; he was so elated he changed his major from Pre-Med to Music in order to enhance his ministry. At his last service he directed a Christmas Cantata. The Lord miraculously moved upon him as he directed. At the end of the service, Wendell turned from the choir to the audience praising and magnifying God as if to say, "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith; henceforth, there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day." II Tim. 4:7-8

He leaves to cherish his memories: his mother and father, Elder and Mrs. Calvin Leonard; a sister Avis Rochelle; a brother, Calvin Lamont; a sister-in-law, Angela; two nephews, Michael and Christopher; a grandmother, Videssa Leonard; two great-aunts, five uncles, seven aunts, numerous other relatives and innumerable friends.

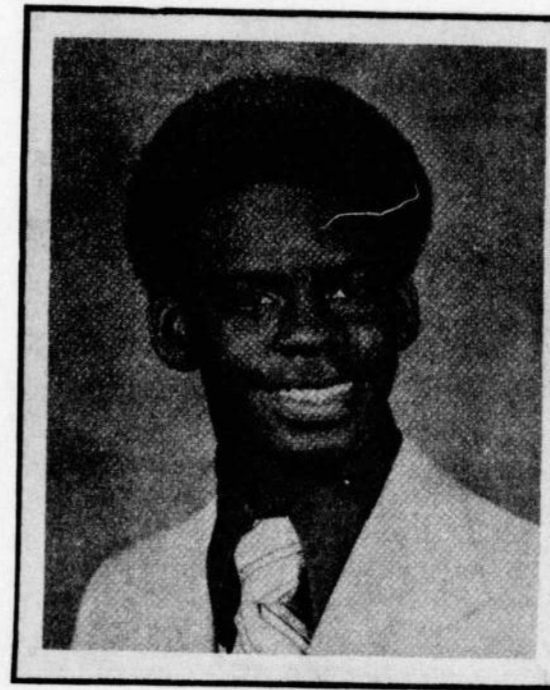
With a smile, Wendell's last praise in song was—"I'll Fly Away."

The People's Voice

The People's Voice would like to give tribute to Wendell Leonard, for "Service to Mankind" (UCSD Scholarship fund) Love, Peace and Happiness

WENDELL JAY LEONARD

1961-1982



In Concert
January 15, 8 pm,
Mandeville Center Auditorium

SALE

People's Voice Newspaper Staff is selling lifetime luggage. Order today...



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For More Information Contact:

The People's Voice
Student Organizations
UC San Diego, B-023
La Jolla, CA 92093
619-452-2152

Contemporary Black Arts Program

Chairman: Dr. Floyd Gaffney

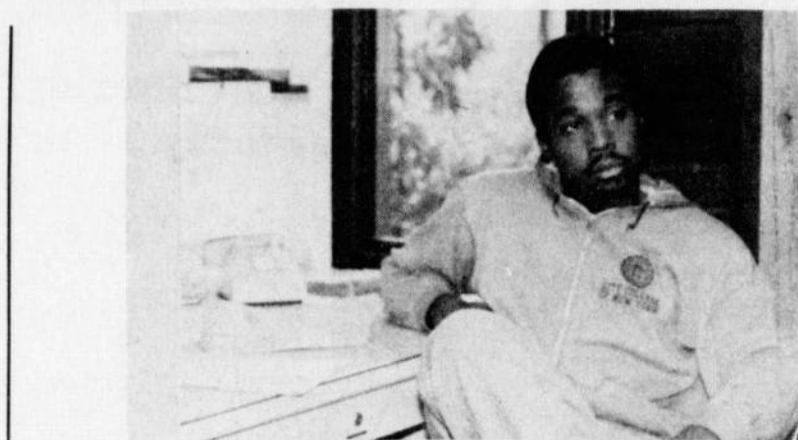
Faculty:

James Cheatham	Luther James
Edith Fisher	Dr. Helene Keyssar
Dr. David Lewis	Glenn L. Jones
Cecil Lytle	Shirley Williams

WINTER:

DRAMA 141 -
Modern Black Drama
LITERATURE/ENGLISH 183 -
Themes in Afro-American Literature
DRAMA 187A -
Black Theatre Ensemble
MUSIC 127A -
Music of Black Americans
HISTORY 159A -
Afro-American History
MUSIC 95G -
Gospel Choir
MUSIC 96J -
Jazz Ensemble

The People's Voice Newsletter



From the President's Desk Craig Frazier: Black Students Union President

To all Black students:
First, I would like to welcome everyone back to school. I hope that everyone has a very happy, prosperous and productive new year.
Second, I am very proud of the People's Voice and its staff; especially of this issue in dedication to Martin Luther King.
In dedication to Martin Luther King, the Black Student Union at U.C. San Diego is having Martin Luther King Day, Friday, January 14th, 1983, starting at 12:00 pm at U.C. San Diego's Revelle Plaza. I don't have to stress the importance as Black people to try to attend the events. 12:00 pm to 1 pm the Rally at the plaza, from 1:00 to 3:00 the march to La Jolla Cove, and afterwards the party back at campus. When we reach the cove, there will be entertainment and transportation back to the campus. The B.S.U. Executive Board at U.C. San Diego is pursuing their goal for Unity through Diversity. The March and the ceremonies before and after is just one of the many activities that we are planning for 1983. Remember our goal, "Unity through Diversity."

God Bless,
Craig D. Frazier
President, B.S.U.
U.C. San Diego

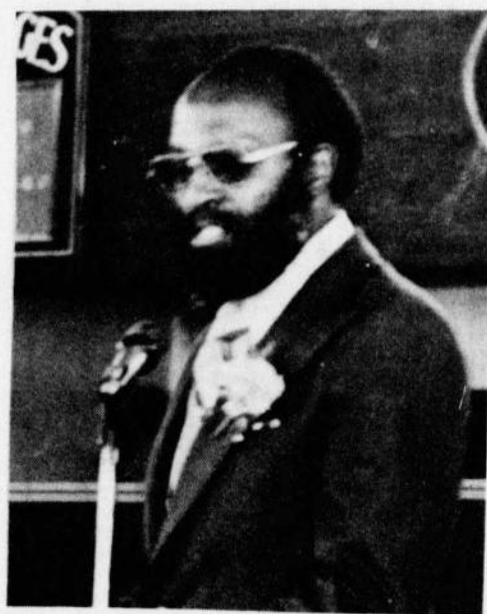
Summary of B.S.U. activities...

The Black Students Union
Orientation was held Wednesday, September 22 at 3:30 in the Student Center Lounge. The program was a success thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Bobbie Gray and Nate DeVaughn. It was good to see such a great turnout.
Black Community Get-Together
September 23, the UCSD students, faculty and staff turned out to hear the dynamic Bob Moss. Big Bob spoke about the importance of expression. "Today UCSD, tomorrow the world." Each member was very excited over the presentation. New members were welcomed.
Black Students Union Dance
September 24, "A Back to School Jam." featuring D.J. Home Pea Jointsky and M.C. Daryl "D". The dance got on the way at 9:30 pm. This was an example of things to come for Black students on campus. The Dance was rocking from the funky jams of the special guest Daryl "D" and Home Pea Jointsky.
Black Students Union First General Body, October 4, 1982. Guest Speaker Vince Mickens from 92.5 FM. Vince spoke about the importance of Black Voice in San Diego. Once again, this was a very well attended event.
Political Perspective, Black Campus Forum, October 14, 1982. Guest speaker, Dr. Walter Porter from the Educational Cultural Complex. Dr. Porter spoke about "A whole sum life."

Black Students Union Beach Party, October 16, 1982. The Beach Party was a success thanks to the combined efforts of Michelle Rainey and the Harambe program. The location was La Jolla Shores. Members enjoyed playing football, roasting marshmallows and singing "Oldies but goodies."
Black Students Union, 2nd General Body Meeting, Guest Speaker Mr. Ricardo Pitts Whitley. He introduced his feelings about his play "Journey to Myself," which appeared on campus November 24, 1982.
Halloween Dance, October 30, 1982; the dance was a great success. There were some very unusual costumes, like the "Mad Mad," "Burger King," "Peter Pan," "Punk Rockers," "Tarzan and Jane," "The Chief" and of course "The Super Jig."
The Greek Show, November 20, 1982. SDSU in conjunction with the BSU of UCSD sponsored the "Greek Show." For the first time last year the Revelle Cafeteria experienced a cultural shock; close to 700 people came out to watch and participate in this traditional event. The Disco show was rocking from the funky jams of the special DJs, Home Pea and Darrel "D". Better known as Craig and Darrel (Just on their off days).

Rap Session with Dr. Phil Good

African-American



by Nathaniel DeVaughn
Let me introduce the man behind the scenes. Dr. Phillip Rapheal is known around campus as one of the few dedicated faculty members that works closely with the Black Students Union. A native Californian, from the Los Angeles area, Dr. Phil specializes in counseling and psychological services here at UCSD. In a recent interview with Dr. Rapheal, the People's Voice was pleased to hear that he was writing the first chapters of a long history novel, entitled "African Americans, Living in America."

PV: Dr. Rapheal, what inspired you to begin this novel?

Dr. Phil: A few months ago I was doing some research on the topic "Third World", when I came to an interesting observation. I notice under the term "Third World" referring specifically to the colonized societies of Asia, Africa, and as well to national minorities within the United States—Chicanos, blacks, Puerto Ricans, Asian Americans, and Indians. Its interesting to note that when referring to Blacks, the "b" is lower case. I stopped and thought, why would this lettering be incorrect.

PV: Do you think it was put there to confuse people? Blacks in particular about third world terms?

Dr. Phil: No, I think that although the concept has come into general use, it retains certain ambiguities. It seems that the concept can be used in either a static or in a dynamic or dialectical sense. In the static term, "Third World" is meant to stress racial aspects of (White) "First World" of Euro-American capitalism and the (White) "Second World" of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. In the use the term is often taken to imply a "Third Way" of development that is neither capitalist nor socialist. Thus labelling African Americans as third class people.

Which I have problems agreeing with.
PV: When can our readers plan to purchase a copy?

Dr. Phil: (Smiles) Oh, about 3 or 4 years from now. "In the near future."

PV: What would be a good way of defining African Americans as part of the "third world"?

Dr. Phil: People of Color seems to fit our category just fine.

Hollis Gentry
In Concert
Jan. 15th 8 p.m.
Mountain View Lounge



Urban League's New President, Rudolph Johnson, New Leader in the Community

By Jules Bagneris

There is a new man in town and he has a vision for the future. Mr. Rudolph Johnson, the new head of the San Diego Urban League was interviewed last week about his plans for San Diego.

Mr. Johnson sees the role of the San Diego Urban League as one of meeting the social service needs of the community. The Urban League "needs to provide services for those people in need of jobs, food and training" said Johnson.

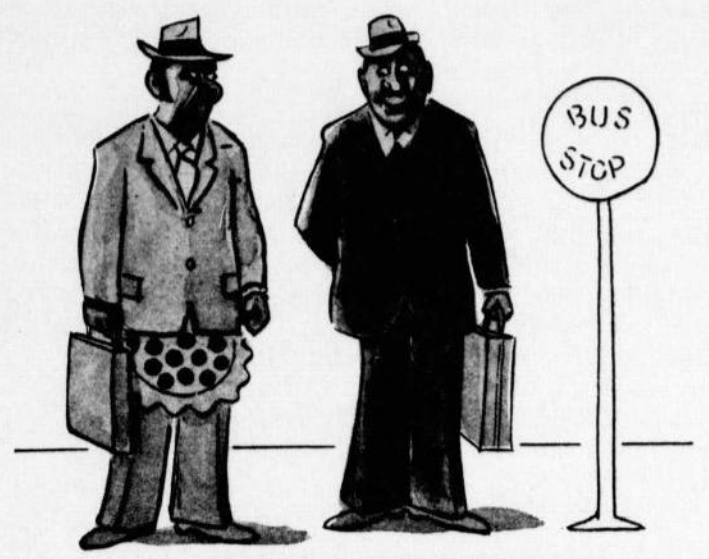
Upon taking office, Mr. Johnson went straight to business. On December 2, he attended a meeting of all Urban Leagues in Miami Florida. At that time, he conferred with other Executive Directors to gain further insight into the problems facing our communities. "The league has renal service orientation. Mr. Johnson is also concentrating on efforts that were of major concern to his predecessor Clarence Pendleton. "Efforts are being made to work along with the South East Development Corporation (SEDC) in trying to attract small and medium size industries into San Diego then train individuals for the jobs." said Johnson.

Being a "homeboy" of San Diego, Rudy Johnson is concerned with Black youth. Through the TAYARI program, a specialized part of the county, the Urban League is assisting in helping to place Black children in Black homes. "The need is great in this area," said Johnson.

Besides for the vision that he has for the future, Mr. Johnson has a real commitment to San Diego and Black people. "There is nothing wrong with wanting to live the way you want to live, the problem is when you make yours and then forget about others." said Johnson.

With this commitment, Rudy Johnson is well on the road to improving the condition of Blacks in San Diego. We look forward to the new leadership he promises to bring to the San Diego scene.

Strictly Comedy



"Of course I still wear the pants in my house. My wife wouldn't dare pull that women's lib stuff on me."



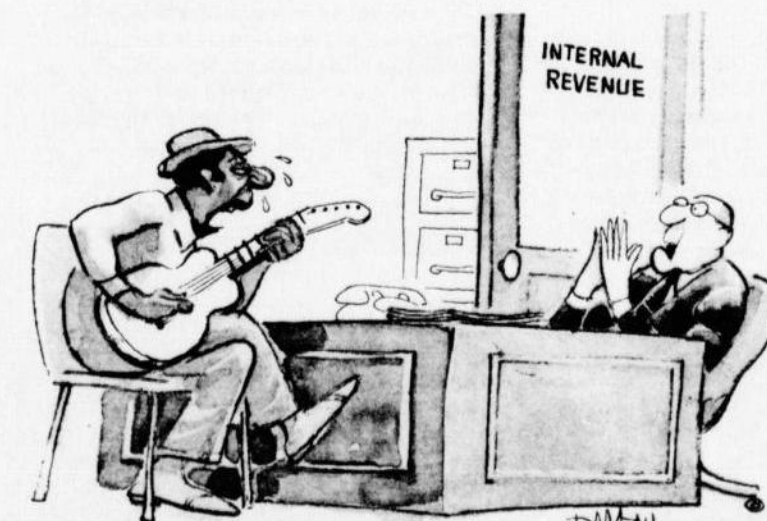
"Shhh!"



"WE'VE GOT TO KEEP OUR EYES AND EARS OPEN — THERE'S A TRAITOR AMONG US!"



"Will all this jogging help me when I start chasing women, Dad?"



"It's a waste of time to sing the blues here, Mr. Smith."



"He says it's for basketball players."

Cultural Unity of Black Africa

Business

The first Black inventor to receive official recognition was Henry Blair of Maryland, who received a patent for a corn harvester on October 14, 1834.

- The first Black insurance company was the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, established in 1810.
- The first Black bank, the Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D.C., opened on October 17, 1888. The Savings Bank of the Order of True Reformers was chartered on March 2, 1888 and opened in Richmond on April 3, 1889.



Madame C. J. Walker

- The first Black woman millionaire and one of the first major Black entrepreneurs was Madame C.J. Walker, who made a fortune with a line of beauty products in the first decades of the 20th century. She died on May 25, 1919.
- The first Black on the New York Stock Exchange was Joseph L. Searles III, who began floor training on February 13, 1970, as a floor partner in the firm of Newburger, Loeb and Company.
- The first Black named to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange was Jerome H. Hollan, who was elected on March 2, 1972.

The Arts

The first Black poet was Jupiter Hammon, a New York slave who wrote *An Evening Thought: Salvation by Christ with Penitential Cries*, published December 25, 1760.

- The first author and the first major Black poet was Phillis Wheatley, whose book, *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, was published in 1773. This was the second book published by an American woman.

Prizes

The first Spingarn Medal, presented annually by the NAACP for outstanding achievement by a Black American, was awarded on February 12, 1915 to biologist Ernest E. Just, head of the Department of Physiology, Howard University, for pioneering research on fertilization and cell division.



Ralph J. Bunche

- The first Black awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was Ralph J. Bunche, who was honored on September 22, 1950, for his successful mediation of the Palestine conflict.
- The youngest person awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was Martin Luther King Jr., who was honored on December 10, 1964, in his 35th year.
- The first Black to receive a Pulitzer Prize was Gwendolyn Brooks, who was cited on May 1, 1950, for her book of poetry, *Annie Allen*.

- The first Black male to receive a Pulitzer Prize was Moneta J. Sleet Jr. of *EBONY* Magazine who was honored in 1969 for photographs of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and her daughter at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Politics

- The first Black lieutenant governor was Oscar J. Dunn, a former slave, who was formally installed in Louisiana on July 13, 1868.
- The first Black lieutenant governors in the 20th century were Mervyn Dymally of California and George L. Brown of Colorado, who were both elected on November 5, 1974.
- The first Black state legislators were Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell, who were elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston in 1866.
- The first Black named speaker of a state house of representatives was John R. Lynch of Mississippi, who was elected in January, 1872, at the age of 24.
- The first Black named speaker of a state house of representatives in the 20th century was Willie L. Brown of California, who was elected on December 1, 1980.
- The first Black elected to a state cabinet office was Francis L. Cardozo, who was installed as secretary of state in Columbia, South Carolina, on July 9, 1868. Four days later, Antoine Dubuclet was inaugurated as treasurer of the state of Louisiana.
- The first Black elected to a state cabinet post in the 20th century was Otis M. Smith, who won a statewide contest for auditor in Michigan on November 8, 1960. Edward W. Brooke won the general election for attorney general of Massachusetts on November 6, 1963.
- The first Black mayor is an unknown soldier. There were several sheriffs and mayors in the South during the Reconstruction period. One of the first Black mayors was Robert H. Wood, who was elected mayor of Natchez, Miss., in December, 1870.
- The first Black mayors of major cities in the 20th century were Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland Ohio, and Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind., who were elected on November 7, 1967. Mayor Stokes was inaugurated on November 13 and became the first Black mayor of a major American city.
- The first Black mayor of a major Southern city was Maynard Jackson, who was elected in Atlanta on October 16, 1973.

RECIPES

Marinated Beef Salad Platter: Make marinade of 1/2 c. salad oil, 1/2 c. red wine vinegar, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper, 3 tbs. catsup, 1/2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 2 tbs. chopped fresh tarragon. Sprinkle tsp. marinade over each slice of 1 lb. med. rare beef. Roll slices, arrange seams down on platter. In bowl, toss tomato wedges, cucumber slices and mushroom slices with 1/2 c. marinade. Drain, arrange on platter around beef. Sprinkle 2 tbs. marinade over beef, cover and chill 3 hrs. Before serving, sprinkle 2 tbs. marinade over beef.

Yogurt-Marinated Chicken: Combine 1 c. plain yogurt, 3 cloves crushed garlic, 1 tsp. ginger, 1 finely chopped med. onion, 1/4 c. lemon juice, 1 tbs. ground coriander, 1 tsp. turmeric, salt, freshly ground pepper and 1/4 c. vegetable oil. Cut deep slits in the pieces of a quartered and skinned 3 lb. roasting chicken and thoroughly rub in marinade. Place chicken in marinade; chill 24 hrs., turning occasionally. Transfer chicken to greased rack in baking dish. Baste chicken with marinade and roast in preheated 375° F oven for 1 1/2 hrs.

The Cultural Unity of Black Africa: "It is generally conceded in most scholarly circles that mankind originated in Africa. This makes the African man the father and the African woman the mother of mankind."

African culture is as old as African people and that is just about as old as the soil of this earth, or, as Moms Mabley used to say about her man, "as old as dirt." After nearly four hundred years of oppression on these shores, our culture is still here. Our build-up of spiritual energy, accumulated since the time we first came into being, went to war with the most brutal form of slavery that the world had known, and won. Then, instead of our culture melting into the water of the melting pot and disappearing, our culture, being the old rich root it is, simply changed the character of the brew.

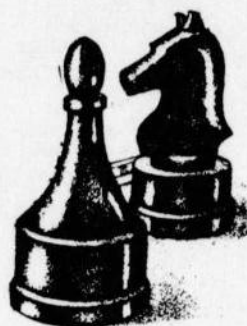
Imagine that you have a score of a grand opera opened out in front of you on the floor of a large room.

Before you, on the many pages, are the staff lines, the bar measures, thousands of notes on and between the staff lines representing the various instrumental and vocal parts;

there are the symbols for time and clef, loudness, softness, the words of the text and, finally, the cues for entrances and exits.

Now, again imagine that suddenly everything disappears off the pages except the notes which now—without all the other components to give them meaning, form and direction—become just so many marks' suspended in space with nothing to hold them together.

**The People's Voice:
Dedicated to Inform,
Enlighten and Educate.**



**Smart
move.**

Interesting Black Inventors



Black inventor Andrew J. Beard was awarded \$50,000 by the U.S. in 1897 for inventing the railroad coupler.

WORLD FAMED SCHOLAR DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

THE DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIV. OF CHICAGO, WAS BORN IN RENTLEVILLE OKLA. HIS FATHER WAS A LAWYER AND POSTMASTER. AT THE AGE OF 10 THE FAMILY MOVED TO TULSA. HE WORKED HIS WAY THRU FISK UNIV., BY WAITING ON TABLES GRADUATING IN 1935. HE RECEIVED HIS M.A. AND PH.D. DEGREES AT HARVARD HIS TEACHING CAREER BEGAN AT HOWARD UNIV. HE HELPED PREPARE THE NAACP'S BRIEF AGAINST SCHOOL SEGREGATION IN THE U.S. IN 1954. BECAME FIRST

BLACK DEPT. HEAD AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE IN 1956. HE WENT TO ENGLAND IN 1963 TO SERVE AS A VISITING PITT. PROF. OF AMERICAN HISTORY AT CAMBRIDGE UNIV. IN 1964 HE JOINED THE U OF CHICAGO FACULTY. A BRILLIANT LECTURER HE HAS APPEARED ALL OVER THE WORLD. AN AUTHOR OF 7 BOOKS. A MEMBER OF THE FULBRIGHT BOARD THAT SELECTS THE FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS. ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE AUTHORITIES ON THE BLACK MAN'S PAST IN AMERICA.

Commemorate Martin Luther King Day

JANUARY 14, 1983 12 NOON

Assemble at Revelle Plaza, then march to La Jolla Cove Park

Speakers and Entertainment
March and Rally from 12:50:00 pm

for information contact: 452-4450

Profile

University of California, San Diego



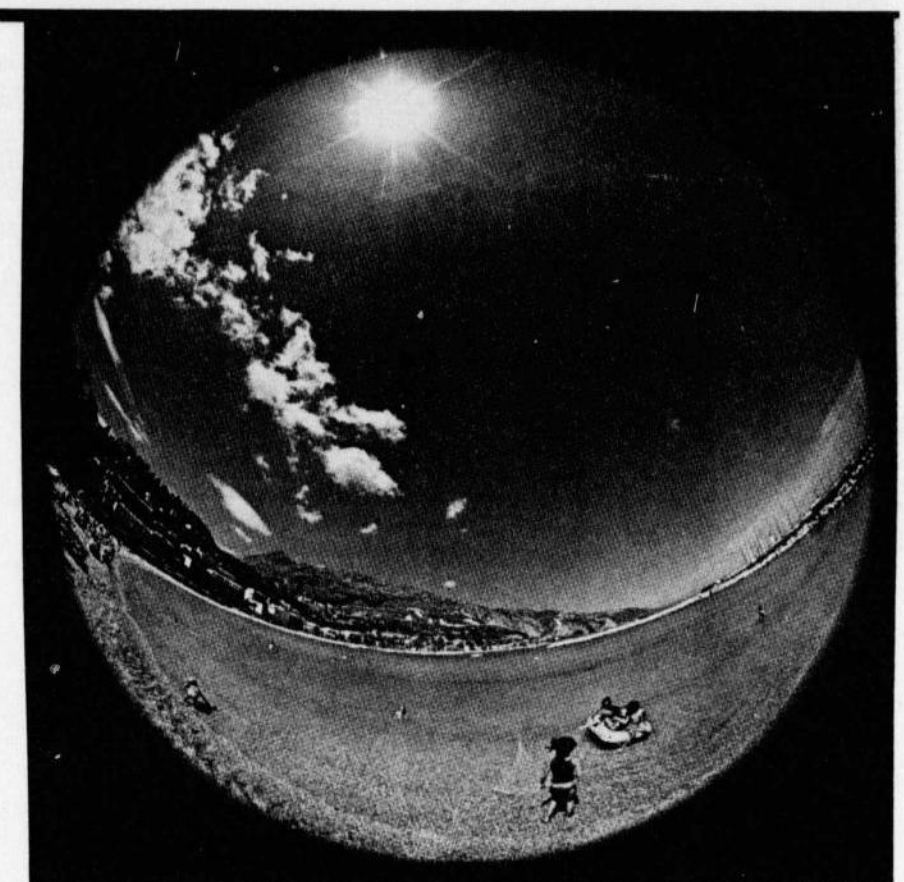
The University of California, San Diego, established in 1960, is one of the newer campuses of the University of California. In spite of its chronological age, UC San Diego is one of the major universities in the country. By almost any objective measure — membership in the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, Fulbright and Guggenheim

fellowships received, federal research funds received — our faculty in the three major units of the university, the general campus, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the School of Medicine, rate among the best.

Approximately twelve thousand undergraduate and graduate students pursue degrees in a wide variety of academic programs. The undergraduate program at San Diego embodies the cluster college concept; each student and each faculty member belong to one of the four colleges. Revelle, Muir, Third or Warren. This college structure provides an environment of social and academic interaction which is not available on most state university campuses.

I am convinced that the distinguished faculty we have gathered here and the academic programs they have developed, together with the splendid physical setting of the campus, combine to provide a university experience difficult to equal.

RICHARD C. ATKINSON
Chancellor



Life is a Puzzle. Finding the right pieces to each part of life is the reward.
—Nathaniel DeVaughn

your access to University of California resources

Many regular UC San Diego courses are open to the general public through the UCSD Extension program called "Concurrent Registration."

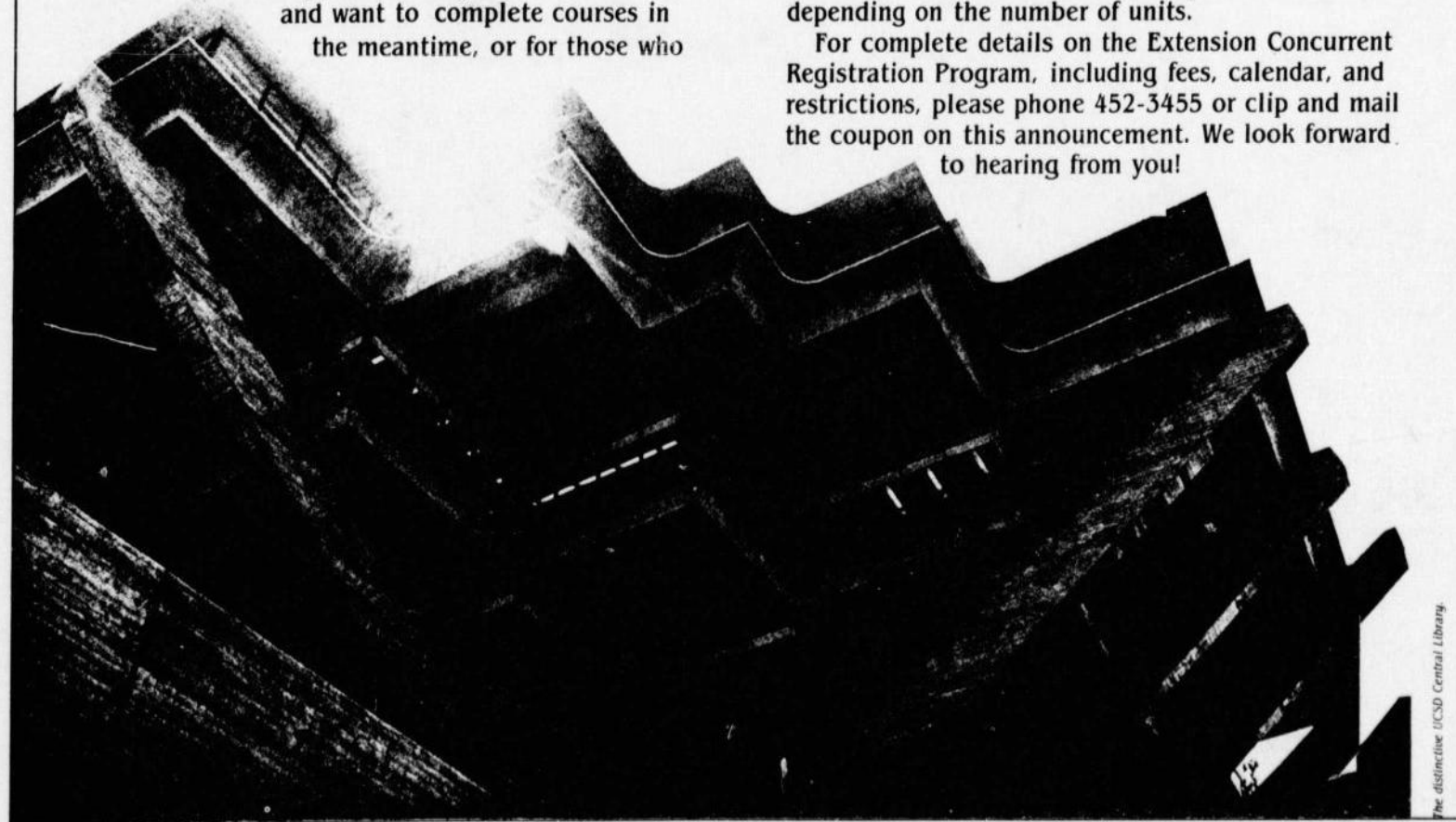
If there is an advanced course in your current professional field which you would like to take, if you are contemplating a career change, or if you are simply interested in a university-level course for personal reasons, this program can give you access to the regular curriculum on the UCSD campus. The program is also ideal for individuals who have been accepted to college for a later date and want to complete courses in the meantime, or for those who

would like to try out courses at UCSD before making a commitment to attend full time.

It's very simple and convenient! To take advantage of the program, you just decide on the class you want to take and check with the Extension office to see if the course is open. Then you attend the first meeting and ask the professor for permission to attend. If space is available and you meet the prerequisites, you can then enroll in the course during the second week of classes.

Fees for Concurrent courses range from \$100-\$155 depending on the number of units.

For complete details on the Extension Concurrent Registration Program, including fees, calendar, and restrictions, please phone 452-3455 or clip and mail the coupon on this announcement. We look forward to hearing from you!



THE People's Voice Calendar

January

13 Third World Student Organizational Complex Mural Unveiling Ceremony. Student 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm, Recreation Room, UCSD. Information: 452-6708.

14 12 noon. Martin Luther King Rally. Rally to support National King Holiday. March to La Jolla Cove. Bands and refreshments. Vans will leave La Jolla Cove at 5:00 pm. Everybody's welcome. Sponsored by the People's Voice.



March on UCSD. Jan. 14, Noon, Revelle Plaza, march to La Jolla

15 Dr. Martin Luther King National Holiday. Gospel choir MLK Concert. Mandeville Center Auditorium, 8 pm. Free. For information contact 452-2152.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. 1929-1968

17 B.S.U. General Body Meeting, 7:00 p.m. APM 2113

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February

15 Fargo's BAR-B-Q. Gym Steps. Sponsored by the People's Voice.

4 "Malcolm X," "Black Panther," "For Personal Reasons" & "Blood Ago Run." TLH 107, 7:00 p.m. Free.

26 9 p.m. until. Dance in Revelle Cafe, SDSU, Mesa Col. City Col. & USD have been invited to attend. Sponsored by the People's Voice. Box Office. Information: 452-2152.

27 The People's Voice Articles Due. Mail all articles, letters & poems to THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, Student Organizations, U.C. San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093'



This issue of The People's Voice is the last one which will be mailed free of charge to friends. To receive The People's Voice in the future, friends must donate \$25 or more to the publication. For more information, phone (619) 452-2152.

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Student Organizations
University of California, San Diego
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