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 Ghandhism 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.

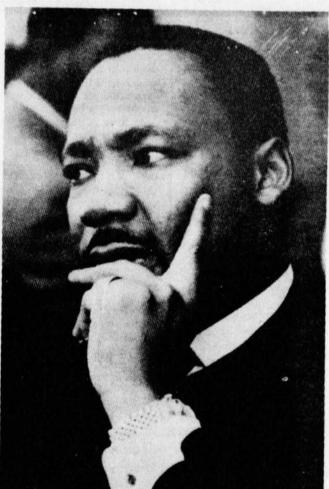
In so doing, in lifting men's eyes to the ancient hope of a world where men will beat their swords into plowshares and their arrows into pruning hooks, Martin Luther King Jr. became perhaps the greatest leader in the history of the Black protest and one of the great spiritual leaders of mankind.

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.

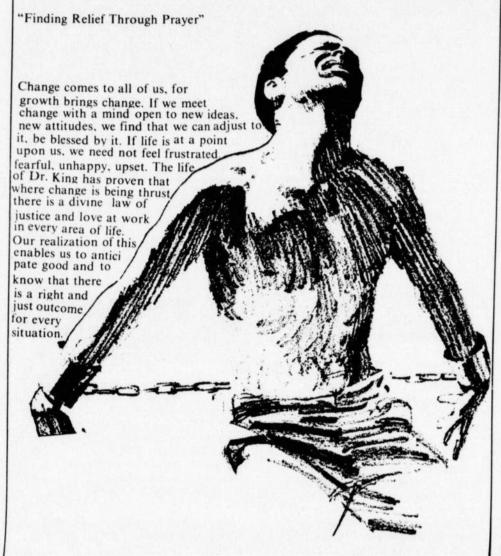
PV: When you say real costs, do you mean political costs?

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

Recession, Regression and Repression



the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which

Operation PUSH President Rev. Jesse

Edmund Pettus bridge in Selma, Ala.,

Montgomery. The march resulted in

passage of the 1965 act. Jackson later

Strom Thurmond Federal Building in

Carolina, is a leading opponent of the

In yet another march, an estimated

birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther

The People's Voice

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Union. We encourage the submission of

suggestions and criticism. Please mail all material to The People's Voice, Student

Managing Editor

Public Relations

King, Jr. be made a national holiday.

extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Washington, D.C., to urge that the

is up for renewal this year. Led by

Jackson, thousands of marchers

which was the beginning of the

led a similar rally in front of the

Columbia, S.C. Thurmond, a

200,000 people gathered in

Winter 1983 Vol. 6, No. 2

Jules Bagneris

Ron Samuels

Ebony, January 1982

Republican senator from South

historic march from Selma to

reenacted the 1965 crossing of the

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 desighned 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

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

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 fro 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 creak 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

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

the area.

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

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 selfimage. 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 Egypts 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 dilemna 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 of 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

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

James Earl Jones

cast more Black actors and actresses

"Hollywood is not going to commit

know how much money was made

Uptown Saturday Night and a lot of

other Black products. Blacvk talent is

Then why, Cannon is asked, werre

shows such as Paris and The Lazarus

Syndrome, which many Blacks praised

"That was an error on Hollywood's

that you can change the average (and I

with Roots and Stir Crazy and

vital, and Hollywood knows it."

(Cannon was casting director for

only a short time?

Syndrome), yanked off the air after

part," Cannon says. "There's no way

mean White) TV viewer's diet with

only four or five episodes of a new

show. After serving up 25 years of

introduces a couple of serious

concept that needs time to get

Black comedies, Hollywood suddenly

dramatic series. That's a revolutionary

established. When they changed Lou

hour of prime time, you can believe

that it was given more than four or

get strong ratings. They were crib

dramatic shows at all."

deaths, and now there are no Black

five chances at bat before it started to

Nevertheless, Cannon is optimistic.

"I just refuse to believe that TV, that

business, and you don't cut your own

cyclical town. The movie industry, the

tomorrow. In the case of TV, it is its

people soon forget what they saw last

They look at something, they enjoy it,

then their next question is, 'What time !

does today's game come on?' I'd rather

believe that Black involvement in the

industry is just in sort of a lull right

in time, and Blacks are going to have

to think the thing out and be clever

enough to come up with some graet

in the 'big picture'—on the three

products and ytake advantage of every

opportunity. It may not always be just

networks. There are alternatives—the

others-and we've got to get in on the

ground floor of those. Otherwise the

same people who control everything

alternatives. Especially if they see a

Hollywood certainly is involved in

now will also gobble up those

chance to make a profit, and

cables, the subscription things, and

economic throat in order to satisfy

racial feelings. Hollywood is also a

TV industry—they're also cyclical.

What sells today may not sell

own eraser; it's a self-eraser, and

year or even last week sometimes.

Hollywood, has written off Black

people. You see, Hollywood is a

Grantfrom a half-hour format to a full

economic suicide. The top people there

than any other person, says

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,"

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 suddently 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 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 Diahann 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 situtation 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 TVand 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

continued from page 2 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 occassion, "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 powe 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 socalled 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 vour 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 conscienseless so

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

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

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-stricked children of God have never seen a physician or a

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



240-ROBERT

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 nationa 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 in near-freezing temperature in a parade along hiistoric 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 poeple 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 3,00 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 multitalented 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."



March on Washington

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



UC, San Diego ML King March, 1981

THE MOSS-CESS SUCCESS PROFILE

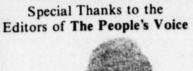
SELF CONFIDENCE: Knowledge of, and faith in one's personal ability to achieve individual success; Every person should boast: "I am the greatest in my field!" GOAL ACHIEVEMENT: An organized and pre-determined plan developing a strong commitment for turning thoughts into things; Success is a journey, never 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 nower.

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





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 damming 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.

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 econopmy 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

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 labormanagement cooperation. This search for productivity improvement, together with wage moderation and abundant energy, should minimize the upward pressure on prices as the economy mproves.

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 targetted 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 focussing 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

For Your Insurance Needs contact Ron Samuels 453-0359 Auto, Life, Home & Health



"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.

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Sports

Herschel Walker,

Super Man

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 sweatsuit, 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 its 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.



KENNY HILL Guard

6'1" 170 lbs.



Long Beach Communications

Kenny transfered 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 preseason performance. Jennifer led the UCSD Women's Intercollegiate Basketball Team in scoring, averaging 10.3 point per game and 5.3 rebounds.

Black Firsts

The history of Black America is a history, among other things, of a series of end runs and breakthroughs by individuals and groups who made the first steps in the whiteness, leaving markers on the road for others to follow. The short list on the following pages, adapted from the revised edition of Before the Mayflower, is a list of the known and generally accepted pathfinders who made the major breakthroughs and extended the boundaries of the Black possible.

Beginnings

The first Black Americans were the 20 Blacks who arrived at Jamestown, Virginia, "about the latter end of August" in 1619. Surviving evidence indicates that the first Black settlers were not slaves. It appears from the record that they were assigned the same status-indentured servitude-as most of the first White immigrants. At the time of the first detailed census in 1624-1625, the 23 Blacks in Virginia-11 males, ten females, and two children—constituted some two percent of the total population of 1227. Among the blacks identified by name were Angelo, Edward, Antonio, Mary and John Pedro.

 The first Black born in English America, a boy named William, was delivered in 1623 or 1624. In an early edition of J.C. Hotten's Lists of Emigrants to America the first Black family is identified as "ANTONEY Negro; ISABELL Negro; and

WILLIAM theire Child Baptised.' • The first settler in Chicago was Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable, a Black trader and trapper, who built the first house on the banks of the Chicago River in the 1770s

 The first national Black convention met at Philadelphia's Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on September 15, 1830. There were 38 delegates from eith states. Richard Allen was elected president.

• The first Negro History Week was celebrated in the second week of February, 1926. Dr. Carter G. Woodson organized the celebration "to include the birthday of [Abraham] Lincoln and the generally accepted birthday of [Frederick] Douglass." • The first performance of Lift Ev'ry

Voice and Sing, widely regarded as the Black National Anthem, occurred on February 12, 1900 at a celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The song was written especially for the

Education

The first Black college graduate was Edward A. Jones, who received a B.A. degree from Amherst College on August 23, 1826. John B. Russwurm, who is generally considered the first Black college graduate, received an A.B. degree from Bowdoin College on September 6, 1826.

• The first Black to receive a Ph.D. degree was Patrick Francis Healy, who passed the final examinations at Louvain in Belgium on July 26, 1865. • The first Black to receive a Ph.D. degree from an American university was Edward A. Bouchet, who was awarded a degree in physics at Yale University in 1876. Bouchet, the principal of a high school in

Galliopolic, Ohio, died in 1918. • The first Black inducted into Phi Beta Kappa was Edward A. Bouchet, who was inducted at Yale University in 1874.

• The first Black president of a predominantly White university was Patrick Francis Healy, S.J., who was inaugurated at Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic university in America, on July 31, 1874.

• The first Black president of a major,

predominantly White university in the 20th century was Clifton R. Wharton Jr., who was named president of Michigan State University on October 17, 1969. In 1978 Wharton became chancellor of the State University of New York.

• The first Black professor at a predominantly White university was Charles L. Reason, who was named professor of belles-lettres and French at Central College, McGrawville, New York in 1849. In 1873 Richard T. Greener, the first Black graduate of Harvard University, was named professor of metaphysics at the University of South Carolina.



Politics

The first Black public official was William A. Leidesdorf, who was named sub-consul to the Mexican territory of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) in October, 1845. In September, 1847, Leidesdorf was elected to the San Francisco town council, receiving the third highest vote. He became the town treasurer in 1848 and served on the three-man committee which established San Francisco's first school. · The first Black elected to public

office in a settled community was John Mercer Langston, who was elected clerk of Brownhelm township, Lorain County, Ohio, in the spring of 1855. In 1856 he was elected clerk of the township of Russia, near Oberlin. In 1857 he was elected to the council of the incorporated village of Oberlin. • The first Black diplomat and the first Black to receive a major government appointment was Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett,

principal of the Institute for Colored Youth, Philadelphia, who was named minister to Haiti on April 6, 1869, by President Grant.

• The first Black to receive a major government appointment was Robert C. Weaver, who was sworn in as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on February

 The first Black cabinet member was Robert C. Weaver who was named secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development by President Johnson. He was sworn in on January 18, 1966.

 The first Black to head a U.S. embassy in Europe was Clifton R. Wharton Sr., who was confirmed as minister to Rumania on February 5, 1858. He was later (March 9, 1961) named ambassador to Norway. • Rhe first Black United Nations ambassador was Andrew Young, who was named to the post by President

Carter. Ambassador Young was confirmed on January 26, 1977. The first Black named to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations was Chicago Atty. Edith S. Sampson, who became an alternate delegate on August 24, 1950. She was appointed

by President Truman. • The first Black named a permanent delegate to the United Nations was Charles Mahoney, a Detroit insurance executive, who was appointed by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate on August 7, 1954.

• The first Black U.S. Senator was Hiram Rhodes Revels, who was elected to the Forty-first Congress to fill the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis. Senator Revels was elected by the Mississippi legislature on January 20, 1870, and was seated on February 25, 1870. He was the first Black in Congress

• The first Black to serve a full term as a U.S. senator was Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippu, who entered Congress on March 5, 1875.

• The first Black elected to the U.S. Senate by popular vote was Edward W. Brooke (Republican, Mass.), who won the general election on Nov. 8, • The first Black in the House of

Representatives was Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina, who wsa seated on December 12, 1870. The first Black congressman from the North and the first Black congressman in the modern era was

the 71st Congress from Illinois' First Congressional District (Chicago) in November, 1928. He was sworn in on April 15, 1929. • The first Black Democrat elected to Congress was Arthur Mitchell, who defeated DePriest on November 7,

Oscar DePriest, who was elected to



• The youngest Black congressman was John R. Lynch of Mississippi, who was elected to the House in 1873 at the age of 26.

• The first Black to head a congressional committee was Blanche K. Bruse, who was made chairman of a select committee on Mississippi River levees in the Forty-fifth

Congress (1877-79). • The first Black to head a standing committee of Congress was Rep. William L. Dawson of Chicago, who was named chairman of the House Expenditures Committee on January 18, 1949. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was named chairman of the powerful House Education and Labor

Committee in 1961. • The first Black to preside over a national political convention was John R. Lynch, who was elected temporary chairman of the Republican

convention in June, 1884. • The first Black keynoter of a national political convention was Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas, who made the main address on July 12 at the Democratic convention of 1976.

• The first Black nominated for president at a major national convention was Rev. Channing E. Phillips of Washington, D.C., who was a favorite-son candidate of the District of Columbia and received 671/2 on the first ballot (August 28, 1968). • The first Black governor was P.B.S. Pinchback, who became governor of Louisiana on December 9, 1872 on the impeachment of Governor H.C. Warmoth. Pinchback relinquished the office on January 13, 1873, saying at

the inauguration of the new governor:

surrender the office of governor, with

the hope that you will administer the

government in the interests of all the

people [and that] your administration

will be as fair toward the class that I

represent, as mine has been toward the

class represented by you."

"I now have the honor to formally

• The first Black woman nominated for president of the U.S. was Rep. Shirley Chisholm, who received 151.95 votes on the first ballot at the 1972 Democratic convention.

• The first Black woman to win a gold medal in the Olympics was Alice Coachman of Albany State Teachers College, who won the running high jump in the 1948 games in London.

Entertainment

The first Black drama group, the African Company, produced plays at the African Grove n New York City in

• The first Broadway production with an all-Black company was John W. Isham's 1896 production of Oriental America.

• The first Black musical comedy produced, directed and managed by Blacks was Bob Cole's A Trip to Coontown, which opened in New York in 1898 and ran for three

• The first Broadway play by a Black writer was the 1925 production of Garland Anderson's Appearances. • The first Black film was The Railroad Porter, a 1912 comedy directed by Bill Foster, a pioneer

Black filmmaker. • The first Black movie production company was the Lincoln Motion Picture Company, which was founded in Los Angeles in 1915 by two Black actors, Clarence Brooks and Noble Johnson, Black druggist James T. Smith and a White cameraman Harry Grant.

• The first full-length Black film was Birthright, produced and directed in 1918 by pioneer filmmaker Oscar Micheaux.

 The first feature-length Black sound films were Hearts in Dixie, a 1929 production which has been called "the first real talking picture," and Hallelujah, a 1929 movie which starred Daniel Haynes.

 The first modern film produced by a Black was Harry Belafonte's Odds Against Tomorrow (1959).

• The first film with a script by Black writers (Langston Hughes and Clarence Muse) was Way Down South

• The first modern film directed by a Black was Gordon Park's The Learning Tree (1969).

• The first Black honored by the Motion Picture Academy-was Hattie McDaniel, who received an Oscar in 1940 for her supporting role in Gone With The Wind, which was criticized by Blacks for its distortion of history and the Black personality.

• The first Black to receive an Academy Award for best actor of the year was Sidney Poitier, who was cited in 1963 for his performance in Lilies of the Field.

• The first Black to perform with an American Opera Company was Caterina Jarboro, who was featured in a Chicago Opera Company production of Aida in July, 1933.

• The first Black with his own network TV show was Nat King Cole. The Nat King Cole Show ran for 64 weeks in 1956-57 on NBC-TV.



Women

The first Black woman college graduate was Mary Jane Patterson, who received a degree from Oberlin College in 1862.

• The first Black woman awarded a Ph.D. degree was Sadie M. Alexander, who received a degree in economics in 1921 from the University of Pennsylvania. Two other Black women received Ph.D. degrees in the same year: Eva B. Dykes, English, Radcliffe and Georgianna R. Simpson, German, the University of Chicago.

• The first Black woman lawyer was Charlotte E. Ray, who was graduated from Howard University Law School on February 27, 1872. She was admitted to practice on April 23, 1872. In 1910 there were 777 Black male lawyers and 2 Black women lawyers.

• The first Black woman doctors were Rebecca Cole, who practiced in New York from 1872 to 1881, Susan McKinney, who graduated from the New York Medical College in 1870, and Rebecca Lee, who received an M.D. degree from the New England Female Medical College, Boston, on March 1, 1864.

• The first Black woman to receive a major appointment from the U.S. government was Mary McLeod Bethune, who was named Director of Negor Affairs of the National Youth Administration on June 24, 1936.

· The first Black woman named to the cabinet of a U.S. president was Patricia R. Harris, who was named Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

• The first Black woman ambassador was Patricia R. Harris, who was named ambassador to Luxembourg on May 19, 1965, by President Johnson. • The first Black woman in Congress was Rep. Shirley Shisholm, who was elected to the 91st Congress from

Brooklyn on November 5, 1968. • The first Black woman general was Hazel Johnson, who was appointed on September 1, 1979.

• The first Black judge was Jane Matilda Bolin, who was appointed judge of the court of domestic relations of New York City by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia on July 22, 1939. • The first Black woman named to the federal bench was Constance Baker Motley, who was confirmed as U.S. district judge in southern New York on August 30, 1966.

occassion by James Weldon Johnson and his brother J. Rosamond Johnson. The anthem was sung for the first time by a chorus of 500

established in the Revolutionary War

The first Black churches were

Religion

period in South Carolkina, Georgia and Viriginia. Some authorities believe the first Black church was a Baptist church established between 1773 and 1775 at Silver Bluff, S.C., across the Savannah River from Augusta, Ga. • The first Black church in the North was the African Church of St. Thomas, which was dedicated in Philadelphia on July 17, 1794. On August 12, 1794 the St. Thomas parishioners affiliated with the Episcopal Church. Richard Allen and his followers organized Philadelphia's Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in July, 1794.



• The first Black minister certified by a predominantly White denomination was Lemuel Haynes, who was licensed to preach in the Congregational Church in 1780. Haynes was also the first Black pastor of a White church. In 1785 he was named pastor of a White church in Torrington, Conneticut. In 1818 he was called to a White church in Manchester, New Hampshire.

• The first Black bishop was Richard Allen, who was elected at a general convention of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphioa on April 10, 1816. James Varick was named bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on

July 30, 1822. • The first Black bishop of a predominantly White denomination was James A. Healy, who was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese in Maine on June 2, 1875. The first Black Roman Catholic

bishop in the 20th century was Harold R. Perry, who was consecrated in New Orleans January 6, 1966.

• The first Black bishop to head an Episcopal diocese in AMerica was John M. Burgess, who was installed as bishop of Massachusetts on Januaru 17, 1970. On September 24, 1977 John T. Walker was installed as the sixth bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, D.C.

• The first Black Methodist bishops to head predominantly White districts were Prince A. Taylor and James Thomas. Rev. Taylor was elected bishop of New Jersey on June 25. 1964. Rev. Thopmas was elected bishop of Iowa on July 10, 1964. • The first Black president of the predominatly White American Baptist

convention was Thomas Kilgore Jr., who was elected at the annual convention in Boston on May 17, • The first Black president of the National Council of Churches was W.

Sterling Cary, who was elected on December 7, 1972. The first Black moderator of the United Presbyterian Church was Dr. Marshall Logan Scott, who was elected on May 17, 1962.

The Arts

The first Black poet was Jupiter Hammon, a New York slave who wrote An Evening Thought: Salvation by Christ with Penetential 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.

•The first Black novelist was William Wells Brown, who wrote Clotel: or, The President's Daughter, published in

• The first Black playwright was William Wells Brown, whose play, The Escape, was published in 1858.



Communications

The first Black newspaper, Freedom's Journal, was published in New York

City on March 16, 1827. • The first Black magazines were founded in the 1830s and 1840s: Mirror of Liberty, published in New York, August 1838; the African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine, published in September, 1841, Brooklyn.

• The first Black daily newspaper, the New Orleans Tribune, was founded in New Orleans by Dr. Louis C. Roudanez in July, 1864. The paper started as a tri-weekly and became a daily in October.

• The first major daily newspaper in the 20th century was the Atlanta Daily World. The paper, founded as a weekly by W.S. Scott Jr. in 1928,

became a daily in 1933. • The first commercially successful general magazine was Negro Digest, published November 1, 1942, by John H. Johnson. In November, 1945. Johnson founded EBONY magazine, which is the largest Black magazine in the world.

• The first Black-owned radio station was WERD which went on the air in Atlanta on October 3, 1949.

• The first Black-owned TV station, WSPR-TV, went on the air September 29, 1975. The station was organized by a Detroit group headed by Dr.

William V. Banks.

Most Popular African-**American Survey**

In a recent survey by Ebony Magazine the following people were selected by readers, who returned their questinnaires, as the most admired Blacks in America.

1.) Andrew Young, civil rights advocate 3.) Barbara Jordan, professor and politician

4.) Bill Cosby, comedian 5.) Alex Haley, author

6.) Cicely Tyson, actress

7.) Coretta S. King, civil rights advocate8.) Muhammad Ali, World Boxing Champion 9.) Judge Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court Judge

10.) Stevie Wonder, singer 11.) U.S. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, politician

12.) Richard Pryor, comedian 13.) Marian Anderson, singer

16.) Lena Horne, singer 17.) Sugar Ray Leonard, athlete-boxing

18.) Hank Aaron, athlete-baseball 19.) Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, athlete-basketball 20.) Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, educator

21.) Dick Gregory, civil rights advocate 22.) Sammy Davis, Jr., singer 23.) Patricia R. Harris, Secretary of HUD

24.) Diana Ross, singer 25.) Michael Jackson, singer

14.) Sidney Poitier, actor

15.) Julian Bond, politician

Career Planning and Placement

The choice of a major can be part of your career planning. But your choice will not necessarily lock you in for life to any specific type of work. A major in biology, for example, can provide certain laboratory skills, or preprofessional training for a health field, or lead to jobs quite unrelated to biology.

A firm commitment to a particular field is not expected. However, by graduation, in your own best interests, you should know where you want to begin, and have a direction in mind

There are career-planning services to help you in this process. Counseling, occupational literature, employer information, and data on employment trends are all available. These services, together with your own experience, probably will lead you to a satisfying initial choice. Contact Mrs. Bobbie Gray at Ex. 3752.

The Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

imprisoned in Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary for over 12 years for the assassination of Martin Luther King

Despite the fact or perhaps because of it there is still doubt in the minds of millions of people around the globe that we really know who or what actually killed Dr. King. As a matter of fact, the controversy reaches new and higher levels every year on the anniversary of the assassination.

Because of the assassination and because of Dr. King's stature as a public leader and a public presence, the U.S. House of Representatives formed the House Select Committee on Assassinations-which I chairedto investigate the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Dr. King and President John F. Kennedy That committee interviewed scores of witnesses and sent investigators across the country to examine every scrap of ionformation relating to the Memphis tragedy. We not only investigated the movements of James Earl Ray and persons associated with him; we also investigated reports and rumors that the FBI or some other public agency or secret group was involved in the assassination. Finally, after 21/2 years of investigations and hearings, the Committee concluded—on the basis of hard and irrefutable evidence—that James Earl Ray fired the shot that killed Dr. King, and that Dr. King was probably the victim of a

That conclusion, as you can see, raises a number of crucial and controversial questions. And since it and the new facts discovered by the Committee have not received proper public attention, it would perhaps be useful, on this fourteenth anniversary of the assassination, to review the record and clear the air. But in order to do that, it is necessary, first of all, to deal with the fact that I—a Black Congressman from Ohio and a personal friend of Martin Luther King Ir.—was named chairman of the Committee. Needless to say, this was a precedent-shattering appointment, for never before has a Black served as chairman of a Congressional investigating committee with a national scope.

I was from the beginning, keenly aware of the honor-and even the responsibilities and dangers-of the assignment. I remember, even today, the call I received from the Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neil, just before noon, on March 8, 1977. Speaker O'Neil spoke fast, saying, "Louie, will you take the chairmanship of the Select Committee on Assassinations?" Without a moment's thought, I said, "Yes, Mr. Speaker, if you think I can do the job." His reply was, "You can

do it. I'm appointing you at noon."

As I hung up the telephone, my mind immediately raced back to my own personal relationship with Dr. King, whose death it was now my responsibility to investigate. I had met him in 1965 when he came to Cleveland to lead a movement to register Black voters. Two years later, through the leadership of Dr. King a record number of Blacks were registered in Cleveland and my brother, Carl B. Stokes, became the first Black mayor of a major American city. The night that Carl won, Dr. King and I sat together in a small room on the second floor of the campaign headquarters, while jubliant throngs celebrated below. Few people know that he was present that night in the background—away from TV cameras and reporters—because he was proud of Carl's accomplishment and because he was determined not to take the spotlight away from him. Five months later, on April 4, 1968,

I was campaigning for Congress in Cleveland. As I came out of one

campaign stop and got into my car to head for the next appearance, I heard on the radio that Martin Luther King Jr., had been assassinated in Memphis

I remembered that April night as I sat at my desk on March 8, 1977, thinking about the Speaker's call and mandate. And I decided then—and I told my staff later-that no stone was to be lef unturned in an uncompromising search for the truth. In that connection, I told my staff director, G. Robert Blakey, that I wanted the staff to be fully integrated. And I am happy to report that Blacks and other minorities constituted at least one-third of the professional

I believe, under the circumstances, that our Committee and the brilliant staff we hired came as close to the truth as was humanly possible. And although we were hampered by the fact that we started our investigation a full eight years after the shot had been fired, I believe two major findings will stand the test of history.

The first thing was that James Earl Ray was the probable killer of Dr. King. the evidence in support of the finding can be summarized under five general headings:

1. James Earl Ray stalked Dr. King for a period immediately preceeding the assassination. It was the judgment of the Committee-which was composed, incidently, of able men of different races, backgrounds and persuasions—that the evidence clearly showed that Ray pursued King cross country from Los Angeles to Atlanta and finally to Memphis.

On march 16, 1968, for example, Dr. King was in Los Angeles for a speaking engagement. At that time, Ray was living in Los Angeles where he was attending a bartending school The next day, on March 17, ray filled out a post office change of address card, listing Atlanta as a temporary address. On the same day, he drove eastward from Los Angeles to Atlanta.

Taking note of this unusual rcumstance, the Committee decide that Ray's decision to leave California was planned and was not triggered by impulse. After graduating from bartending school, Ray had, in fact, mentioned to associates his plans to travel east.

Ray emphatically denied that he had filled the change of address card in Los Angeles until he was confronted.
The Committee viewed Ray's travel
plans and what they viewed as his attempted coverup as the first significant indication of his interest in tracking Dr. King.

Ray's pursuit of Dr. King continued next to Selma, Alabama, Dr. King spoke in Selma on March 21, 1968,

and a registration card from a
Flamingo Motel in Selma showed Ray
as a registered guest on March 22,
1968. Ray later told the Committee
that he had been traveling from New
Orleans to Birmingham and got lost
on the way. The Committee
questioned Ray's alibit for he had two questioned Ray's alibi, for he had two
maps. Even more incriminating is the
fact that there were two direct routes
from New Orleans to Birmingham—

and Selma was not on either route. There is also evidence to indicate that Dr. King and Ray were in Atlanta on the same day-March 30, 1968. On that day, King returned to Atlanta for Memphis after the first sanitation workers march. Ray denied that he returned to Atlanta before going to Memphis, but two events compellingly verify his presence there. First, Ray paid his Atlanta landlord for a second week's rent. (The landlord testified to this before the Committee.) Secondly, there is a laundry ticket bearing his name which ws written on April 1, 1968. In testimony before the committee an official of the cleaners noted, and the evidence proves, that the laundry was

From Atlanta, James Earl Ray went to Memhpis, the Committee concluded, for the express purpose of shooting Dr. King. Although Ray contended that he did not know Dr. King was in Memphis, in newspapers retrieved from his personal belongings, Dr. King's visit to Memphis and the place he was staying were noted.

The evidence is clear then: James Earl Ray stalked Dr. King for a malign purpose.

2. The evidence is also clear that James Earl Ray was in the boarding house and the bathroom from which the fatal shot was fired. Evidence uncovered by the Committee clearly showed that the shot was fired from the rear bathroom window of a rooming house across the street from the Lorraine Motel, where Dr. King

was staying. Ray admitted renting a room at the house owned by Bessie Brewer. Mrs. Brewer testified that Ray insisted on renting room B-5 which was located at the rear of the building and which gave him a perfect view of the Lorraine Motel.

Two tenants of the rooming house testified that the occupant of room 5-B equently used the bathroom in the hall on the crucial afternoon of April 4. One of the residents told the Committee that he made two attempts to use the bathroom only to find it occupied by James Earl Ray, the tenant in room 5-B.

After two of the tenants heard the shot-the shot authorities and experts believe killed Dr. King—they also heard the sound of foot steps running from the direction of the bathroom. One of the tenants recognized the man who was carrying something under his

arm as he turned the corner.

3. The third major point is that

James Earl Ray was directly linked to
the murder weapon. Only moments
after the assassination, the rifle later identified as the one used to kill Dr. King was found outside Canipe's Amusement Company, which was across the street from the rooming house. Expert law enforcement officials testified at Ray's trial and before our Committee that this was the same type of rifle that Ray purchased on March 30, 1968, in Birmingham

Although Ray admitted on several accasions under oath that he had brought a .243 calibre rifle and a telescope sight at Aeromarine Supply Company in Birmingham and subsequently exchanged it for a more powerful .30-06 remington Gamemaster, he later changed his story to say that he transported the story to say that he transported the original rifle from Birmingham to Memphis. It was in Memphis, he said, that he gave the rifle to an associate named Raoul as a sample for

This brings us to the fourth and decisive point. produce evidence to explain his unusual movements or to identify the mysterious "Raoul," who supposedly directed Ray in every phase of their so-called gunrunning scheme before Dr. King's assassination. To mention the obvious and centrally important fact, the evidence indicates that the mysterious "Raoul" never existed. Consider, for example, the following facts: Ray was unable to produce a single wintess to establish "Raoul's" existence. The Committee, more over, interviewed several witnesses from three rooming houses where Ray allegedly met "Raoul." In every instance, the witnesses said they remembered seeing Ray. But not a single witness remembered seing Ray with anyone else.

But the most convinving evidence in this general connection was Ray's inability to give a consistent

description of "Raoul." If, as he said. "Raoul" was his close associate, he should have been able to describe him consistently. But—revealingly—he could not. On four different occasions Ray decsribed "Raoul" to different people as a "blond Latin," a "redhaired French Candian," an auburnhaired "Latin Spanish," and a "sandyhaired Latin."

The Committee further questioned Ray's need an alias other than his established alias of Eric S. Galt. He used this name almost exclusively for nine months prior to the assassination But in actions directly liked to the assassination of Dr. King, Ray used other names.

Thus, the Committee concluded that Ray's flawed story about "Raoul" and the use of alias other than his established identification were not the actions of an innocent man.

5. Finally, James Earl Ray fled Memphis shortly after Dr. King shot. Because of the flight and the risks Ray took as an escaped convict, the Committee came to conclusions that he must have been the man who killed

Dr. King.
It is one thing to identify the man who fired the gun; it is quite another thing to say who and what were behind the man who pulled the trigger When we began our investigations, there were many rumors and allegations that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was involved in the conspiracy to kill Dr. King. The Committee did not find any evidence that FBI personnel were involved in the assassination, but we did find ample evidence to strongly condemn the actions of some members of the Bureau. The Committee said the conduct of some members of the FBI COINTELPRO operation contributed to the hostile climate that led to the assassination and that their conduct was morally reprehensible, illegal, us, and unconstitutional.

The Crime Records Division at the FBI was also active in the COINTELPRO operation. The Bureau via its contacts with "friendly media" ystematically placed articles or rovided derogatory information about Dr. King.

A prime example of this occured in a St. Louis newspaper less than one week before Dr. King was assassinated. The FBI placed an editorial in that paper which tried to discredit Dr. King.

With the prospect of King's Poor People Campaign in Washington and the aftermath of the violent sanitation workers march in Memphis on March 28th as a backdrop, the FBI authored an editorial which suggested that Dr. King could not control the march in his and that the violence was merely a prelude to what would

on March 30, 1968, the editorial appeared in the St. Louis paper accompanied by a disparaging cartoon of Dr. King. The language was clearly taken from the FBI-authored editorial For example, a line in the FBI article said, "Memphis may only be the prelude to civil strife in our nation's capital." The newspaper line read, "Memphis could be only the prelude to a massive blood bath in the nation's

With these actions and the already tense situation in the country, the FBI's COINTELPRO operation increased the hostility towards Dr. King. The Committee found that the FBI showed no concern about the very real possibility and consequence that their program could bring to Dr.

Although the FBI COINTELPRO operation harmed Dr. King, that agency did not conspire to kill him. But that does not mean that others were not involved in a King conspiracy.

Bible Teachings

To understand this finding, it is necessary to recall the climate of the times. During the late 60's, fear of the burgeoning Civil Rights movement along with a strong anti-King feeling within the FBI led the Bureau to engage in a program to discredit the civil rights organizations and ultimately Dr. King. This program was called COINTELPRO.

Initially conceived as a program to ensure that none of the civils rights organizations was subversive or connected with the Communist Party. COINTELPRO eventually blossomed into a full-scaled counter-intelligence attack against civil rights organizations.

At that time, a security investigation of a specific group was a legitimate function of the FBI. But the program that endangered Dr. King and attempted to discredit civil rights organizations was never a legitimate

function of the FBI. The Select Committee concluded that the tactics used in the program and the actions taken by the FBI in COINTELPRO were clearly abusive and exceeded the agency's legal authority. The program also amounted to a violation of the civil rights of

those being investigated. The vigor and aggressive manner of the FBI COINTELPRO operation cannot be understood apart from the personalities of Martin Luther King Jr. and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who died in 1972.

Dr. King was a social critic, and FBI Director Hoover was a man who strongly resented criticism from any source. Dr. King had been very vocal in his criticism of the minority employment practices of the Bureau and its lax approach to following up civil rights complaints in the South. To further complicate the issue, Hoover ws characterized as somewhat of a racist. This criticism angered Hoover who,

on one occasion, called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the nation It was in this setting of rancor and ill will that FBI field offices and agents began an aggressive COINTELPRO program against Dr. King despite the fact that the connection between Dr. King and the Communist Party had been clearly

As the Civil Rights movement increased in prominence and Dr. King increased in stature, the FBI activities were systematically stepped up. Following the march on Washington in 1963, ranking FBI officials met and decided to step up surveillance of Dr.

Between 1963 and 1966, the FBI, through electronic surveillance equipment, monitored Dr. King's telephone conversations. Although the specific assignment was to listen to and record conversations between Dr. King and alleged Communist Party workers, all conversations were recorded. The Committee discovered that these conversations and other information were used by the FBI to create tension between Dr. King, his civil rights associates and even members of his family

One example of this, cited by the Committee, was an anonymous letter and alleged transcript of a surveillance tape which was sent to Dr. King in 1964. Records of a copy of the letter found by the Committee prove that the FBI sent the letter, which threatened Dr. King with exposure of derogatory personal information and implied that suicide would be a suitable course of action. Here is an

King, there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what that is. You have just 34 days in which to do it. You are done. There is but one way out for you. You better take it before your filthy fraudulent self is bared to

the nation. During the hearings, the Committee also found that the FBI COINTELPRO actions extended beyond the invasion of Dr. King's

privacy. The FBI, as revealed by witnesses, tried to interfere with the fund-raising efforts of the SCLC as well as the awarding of degrees and other honors to Dr. King.

In fact, the House Select Committee on Assassinations uncovered facts that point to the conclusion that James Earl Ray did not act alone. Several findings were central to the Committee's conspirascy conclusion. First, the Committee rejected Ray's claim that he was an unwitting "fall guy" manipulated by others.

Second, a close look at Ray's activities before the assassination. underscores the possibility of a conspiracy. We found, for example, that Ray was a man with significant associations-many of them criminal. During the months prior to the assassination, James Earl Ray had escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary. His financing during this period, in all likelihood, was supplied by a bank robbery in Alton, Ill., in 1967. Further, his activities in California, viewed against the background of his fugitive status, his apolitical nature and his consistent refusal to admit the activities strongly suggest the involvement of others.

Third, the Committee's analysis of Ray's motive for killing Dr. King is critical to the conspiracy conclusion. While unsympathetic to the Civil Rights movement which was prevalent in the '60s, racism was not a major motivating force for James Earl Ray. The Committee found that Ray historically was a financially motivated criminal. The Committee therefore deduced that the promise or expectation of financial gain was Ray's primary motivation. This motive brings with it implications of conspiracy.

The Committee found that there was substantial evidence to establish the existence of a St. Louis-based contract on the life of Dr. King. The evidence uncovered by the Committe pointed to St. Louis lawyer John Sutherland and John Kauffmann, owner of the Buff Acres Motel in Barnhardt, Mo. A witness testified that the contract to kill Dr. King was perceived as a standing offer.

There was no direct evidence that the Sutherland offer was accepted by Ray or his representative prior to the assassination of Dr. King. Despite an intensive effort, no evidence was found of a payoff to Ray or his representative either before or after the assassination. However, the Committee believed that the opportunities for Ray or his representatives to hear of this particular contract were many. This conclusion was based on several is. First, Kay nimself was in the St. Louis area on at least two occassions during his early fugitive period. Second, John Kauffmann was

arrested and convicted in 1967 for the manufacture and sale of amphetamines. During his trial, a link betweem his drug operation and the Missouri State Penitentiary where James Earl Ray was imprisoned was made. Third, both Kauffmann and Sutherland were active in the American Independent Party. In fact, Sutherland was active on both the local and national levels of the party. Moreover, the tavern of Ray's brother, John—the Grapevine Tavern—was used as a local distribution point for AIP campaign literature and paraphenalia. It was in these campaign activities that the Committee found the most likely connection between James Earl Ray and the St. Louis conspiracy.

The Committee believed that the St Louis conspiracy provided an explanation for the involvement of Ray in the assassination. It is unfortunate that this information was not developed in 1968 when it could have been pursued by law enforcement agencies equipped with tools not available to the Committee and at a time when principals like Kauffmann and Sutherland were still alive.

At the close of our investigation we recommended that the Department of Justice review our findings and decide whether further official investigation was warranted in this case. This was the end of our investigation, but it was not, by any means, the end of the story, which will never end until the Dream the Dreamer died for is secured for all Americans. And as I look back on my involvement in this investigation, I have only one substantial regret: And that is that so much time elapsed before a full-scale investigation. My Committee undertook an investigation of a murder that was almost nine years old. The trail was cold, some witnesses had disappeared and others were dead. Some evidence had disappeared or had been destroyed. Our Committee did a commendable job, given all of the adverse conditions under which we conducted this investigation. Many people in high places never wanted this investigation to go forward. I am confident that if my Committee had had the opportunity to investigate this murder when it first occurred, we would have solved it in its entirety.

Happy New Year The People's Voice Newspaper Staff



Scholarships

The purpose of the Undergraduate Scholarship Program at UC San Diego is to encourage academic excellence and to honor outstanding achievement. Scholarships are awarded to entering and continuing students on a competitive basis. Consideration is given to academic ability, scholastic promise, and, in most instances, financial need

Bible Teaching

Sunday — Forgiveness: Jesus gave us a dynamic spritual principle when He said, "Forgive, and you will be forgiven." If we find it difficult to forgive some person (including ourselves) or some situation, we can remember that Jesus also said "Go, I am with you always." We can rely on the forgiving love of Jesus Christ to sustain and stregthen us, to fill our minds and hearts, and to flow through us to transform and renew everything that concerns us.

Monday - Strength: "Strength", is freedom from weakness; stability of character, power to withstand temptation. It is the force or power to do, capacity to accomplish. Our faith in God as the source of our strength gives us power to rise above limiting thought and beliefs that short-circuit our acceptance of God's good.

Tuesday — Attitudes: What in our attitude towards life? Is it negative and constructive? If we are in the habit of thinking positively, we are happy and grateful for the bounty of God that is ours to enjoy. Our positive attitude minimizes the negative and magnifies the good.

Wednesday — Courage: Courage is an admiral quality. We want to be brave, poised, at ease in life. We want to respond to life with courage. y small things so challenge us that we need to pray for courage. With God us our help in every need, how can we doubt or be framed? God is light. God is Love.

Thursday—A Way: There may be times when it seems that we do not know how to meet some situation, but there is a way. With God there is always a way. The fears, the doubts, the questions can be overcome. When we do not know what to do nor where to turn, God is the answer. When we turn to God in prayer and faith, we are lifted out of fear and indecision.

Friday—Justice: There is a divine law of justice and love at work in every of life. When there is a need for justice, we can release the need to God in prayer, believing that God's love and power are working to bring about right results. God has power to adjust all things and to guide us in ways that bring order and peaceful conditions to our lives and affairs.

Saturday—Relax:In order to be free from tension, stress, and strain, it is helpful to take some time during the day to practice the art of relaxation. Then think of life and power and peace. Think of the very spirit of God filling you, renewing you. Feel tension easing away, feel strength flowing in. See the light of Jesus Christ shining.

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. Dorsev

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.



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 fuill 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 unbord 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.

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.

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 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 ay." 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 gradmother, Videssa Leonard; two great-aunts, five uncles, seven aunts, numerous other relatives and numerable friends.

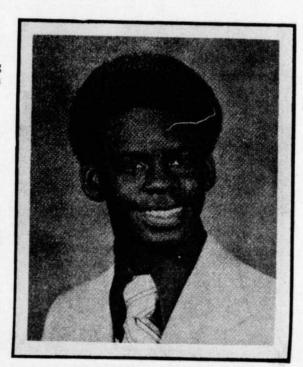
With a smile, Wendell's last praise in song was-"I'll Fly Away."

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



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

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

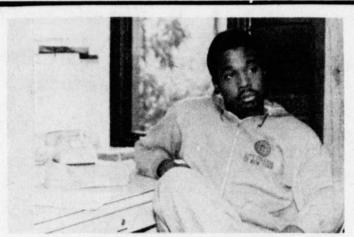
MUSIC 127A -Music of Black Americans

HISTORY 159A -Afro-American History MUSIC 95G -

Gospel Choir MUSIC 96J -Jazz Ensemble

In Concert January 15, 8 pm, Mandeville Center Auditorium

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 persuing 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 U.C. San Diego

Problems Solving The committee that has the most

public. Another solution, in order to unite Black students, is to have a rush. This is a process of recruiting people into organizations. A rush would increase the membership and in turn strengthen the organization in many aspects. One disadvantage concerning the officers is that they won't always be able to perform their best academically and participate equally in the B.S.U. In this case, the co-officer will share with the responsibility of the officer. Another disadvantage is that some people won't approve of the idea because they aren't well-disciplined. If this is so, perhaps the motivation and togetherness of the hard workers will

success and suport would be awarded

funds to host an extravaganza for the

inspire others to become interested in My program is simple and reasonable. It should be accepted in order for the B.S.U. to being to unction as a union of Black students. By accepting my proposal, the B.S.U. will gain a sense of unity, responsibility, and most importantly culture.

Black Students Union Beach Party.

October 16, 1982. The Beach Party

efforts of Michelle Rainey and the

Harambe program. The location was

La Jolla Shores. Members enjoyed

marshmallows and singing "Oldies but

Black Students Union, 2nd General

Body Meeting. Guest Speaker Mr.

Ricardo Pitts Whiley. He introduced

his feelings about his play "Journey to

Halloween Dance, October 30, 1982;

Myself," which appeared on campus

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 Greek Show, November 20,

1982. SDSU in conjunction with the

BSU of UCSD sponsored the "Greek

Revelle Cafeteria experienced a

"D". Better known as Craig and

Darrel (Just on their off days).

cultural shock; close to 700 people

came out to watch and participate in

this traditional event. The Disco show

the special DJs, Home Pea and Darrel

was rocking from the funky jams of

Show." For the first time last year the

playing football, roasting

November 24, 1982

"The Super Jig."

was a success thanks to the combined

by Delesie P. Morrison

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 turn out.

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

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

Rap Session with Dr. Phil Good



by Nathaniel DeVaughn

Let me introduce the man behind

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

'interview with Dr. Rapheal, the

of a long history novel, entitled

"African Americans, Living in

to begin this novel?

lettering be incorrect.

about third world terms?

America.'

services here at UCSD. In a recent

People's Voice was pleased to hear

that he was writing the first chapters

PV: Dr. Rapheal, what inspired you

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

specifically to the colonized societies

minorities within the United States-

interesting to note that when referring

stopped and thought, why would this

PV: Do you think it was put there to

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

Union and Eastern European

aspects of (White) "First World" of

Euro-American capitalism and the

(White) "Second World" of the Soviet

countries. In the use the term is often

development that is neither capitalist

Which I have problems agreeing with.

PV: When can our readers plan to

Dr. Phil: (Smiles) Oh, about 3 or 4

PV: What would be a good way of

years from now. "In the near future."

defining African Americans as part of

Dr. Phil: People of Color seems to

nor socialist. Thus labelling African

Americans as third class people.

purchase a copy?

the "third world"?

fit our category just fine.

taken to imply a "Third Way" of

confuse people? Blacks in particular

of Asia, Africa, and as well to national

the term "Third World" referring

Chicanos, blacks, Puerto Ricans,

Asian Americans, and Indians. Its

to Blacks, the "b" is lower case. I

the scenes. Dr. Phillip Rapheal is

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. San Diego Urban League was interviewed last week about his plans

Mr. Johnson sees the role of the San Diego Urban League as one of need of jobs, food and training" said

Upon taking office, Mr. Johnson went straight to business. On December 2, 1982, he attended a meeting of all Urban Leagues in Miami Florida. At that time, he confered with other Executive Directors to gain further insight into the problems facing our communities. The league has renial service orientation, Mr. Johnson is also concentrating on efforts that were of major concern to his predecessor Clearence Pendleton. "Efforts are being made to work along with the South East Development Corporation (SEDC) in trying to atract small and medium size industries into San Diego then train individuals for the jobs." said Johnson.

Being a "homeboy" of San Diego, youth. Through the TAYARI program, a specialized part of the 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

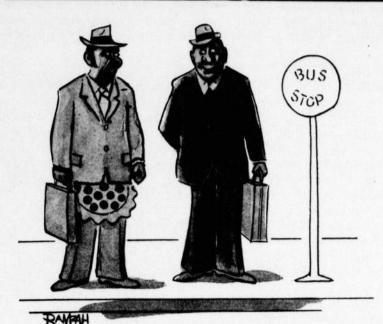
Rudolph Johnson, the new head of the for San Diego.

meeting the social service needs of the community. The Urban League "needs to provide services for those people in

Rudy Johnson is concerned with Black county, the Urban League is assisting

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.'





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?"



INTERNAL

"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.



 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 Penetential 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

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



• 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 Prrize 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 cenmtury 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. Stokers 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

• The first Black mayor of a major Southern city was Maynard Jackson, who was elected in Atlanta on October 16, 1973.

RECIPIES

Marinated Beef Salad Platter: Make marinade of ½ c. salad oil, ½ c. red wine vinegar, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 3 tbls. catsup, ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 2 tbls. 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 tbls. marinade over beef, cover and chill 3 hrs. Before serving, sprinkle 2 tbls. 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 tbls. 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 sksinned 3 lb. roasting chicken and thoroughly rub in marinade. Place chicked in marinade; chill 24 hrs., turning occasionally. Transfer chicked to greased rack in baking dish. Baste chicken with marinade and roast in preheated 375° F oven for 11/2 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

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

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

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 cleff, 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 directionbecome just so many marks suspended in space with nothing to hold them together.

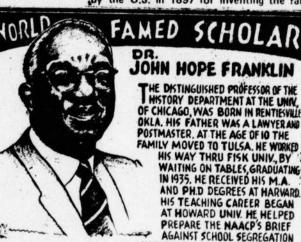
The People's Voice: Dedicated to Inform, Enlighten and Educate.



move.

Interesting Black Inventors





BLACK DEPT, HEAD AT BROUKLYN
COLLEGE IN 1956. HE WENT TO
ENGLAND IN 1963 TO SERVE AS A
VISITING PITT PROF. OF AMERICAN
MISTORY AT CAMBRIDGE UNIV. IN
1964 HE JOINED THE U OF CHICAGO
SACIUTY A BRILLIANT LECTURER
REVOLTER
REVOLTER HE HAS APPEARED ALL OVER THE REVOLTED 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

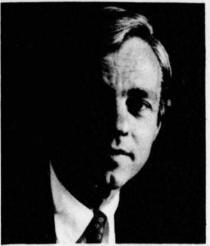
JANUARY 14, 1983 12 NOON Assemble at Revelle Plaza, then march to

La Jolla Cove Park **Speakers and Entertainment**

March and Rally from 12-5:00 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

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 -Nathaniel DeVaughn

your access to University of California resources

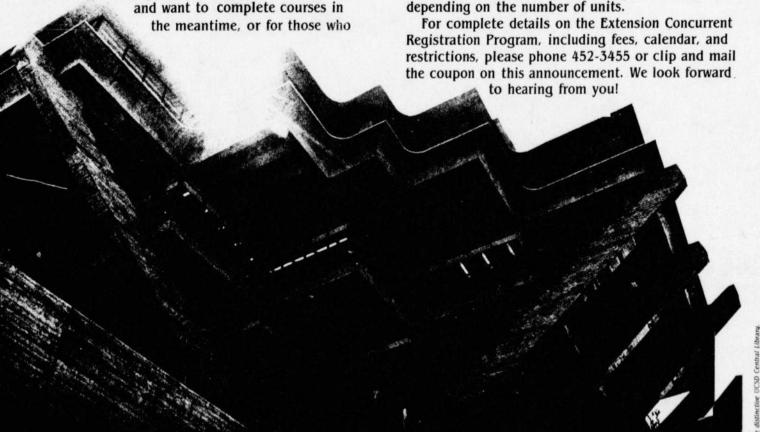
Many regular UC San Diego courses are open to the general public through the UCSD Extension program called "Concurrent Registration."

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

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.



THE PEOPLE'S VOICE & FRIENDS 14

Psople's Voise Calendar

January

13Third 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

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

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

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, leters &
poems to THE PEOPLE'S VOICE,
Student Organizations. U.C. San
Diego, LaJolla, 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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