Clarke Wins How Sweet It Is

In only the Second time in the history of Riverside, a solid coalition was able to conquer the city. Clarke Wins How Sweet It Is is the first Black Elected in the City of Riverside, a first in the history of Riverside to win a council seat in the city official. Clarke's campaign manager, June Forrest, was ecstatic, "It's a new day in Riverside, and Jack is the best person for the job." Some talked of senator citizen power, others talked of children's voting to build a better community. Lifetime Riverside residents were proud that they now have a vote in city government. As they spoke of being able to vote and of the coalition, they reflected on how the last coalition and 1967 worked and John Scoville. A Hispanic was elected in much the same manner by many of the same people. They also said they knew Clarke's talent will be different and he will be responsive to his constituents needs.

A friendly fellow, Clarke's wife and son were happy with the outcome, daughter Sonya resides in Chicago, however she kept in close communication by phone and mail.

Keeping a watchful eye on the results, Chuck Carter, won his good luck Jack Clarke Tack Shift, he placed a crucial role in the well organized and fairly well financed campaign. Riverside joined the ranks of many cities across the United States and now Blacks do have a voice at City Hall.

He will be sworn in next Tuesday at 9:00 a.m. at City Hall. He will give his first report as the new position as Trustee for the County Board of Education. That position will come up in the June 3, election.

We Salute Martin Luther King's First National Holiday!!

Member of Black Media Incorporated
West Coast Publishers Association
West Coast Publishers Association
Voice Publisher

This Week In Voice

This Week In Voice

Our first chance! The Voice was held on January 18, 1986, with a wide spread of multi-racial support. Isaac Farris, Trustee of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, led the March to the Mountain to the Rainbow Room, high atop the Savoy Hotel, who has also been working closely with the March to the Mountaintop Committee.

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St. Paul AME Church
Martin Luther King, Jr. Tribute to be Held

Rev. William Jackson, Pastor of St. Paul AME Church, 21st and Poinsetta, will be the main speaker of a tribute to be held in a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Amos Temple C.M.E. Church

Rev. Chester B. Tollage, Pastor of the Amos Temple C.M.E. Church Los Angeles, will be the morning speaker of the program on Thursday, 19,1986, in a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Associate Ministers Honored at St. John

On Sunday, Jan. 26, at 3 p.m., St. John Missionary Baptist Church 2533 10th Street, will honor its Associate Ministers.

Rev. Willie J. Brooks, Pastor, and Rev. R.T.J. Taylor, Associate Pastor, will be the speakers for this program. A free will offering will be accepted.

Kashmir Children's Choir

The Choir is currently practicing for its appearance on the program "Children's Sunday," which will be broadcast on 7:30 AM. Please pray for the children and their music director.

Loveland News

L. Kay Davis, Reporter

What a hilly country! 1986 has been for Loveland. God has truly blessed us as we look back over the past year. We celebrate:

- Our homecoming from the hilly country of Africa.
- Our reunion from the hilly country.
- Our harvest from the hilly country.

The Florida Mass Choir blesses us in the month of February.

Rev. Chester B. Tollage, Pastor of the Amos Temple C.M.E. Church Los Angeles, will be the morning speaker of the program on Thursday, 19,1986, in a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Melba Dunlap Announces Candidacy For Re-Election

Melba Dunlap, Second District Supervisor on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, has announced her candidacy for re-election, in the June 3, 1986, election.

Dunlap outlined for Black Voice News, the situation which existed before her election in 1982 and what she has done to rectify those. Dunlap has issued the following statement:

In the campaign of 1982, I set as my goal those issues of 5:1) lack of leadership, 2) lack of concern, 3) lack of concern for child care services when industrial parks are being developed, 4) lack of concern for good land-use planning, and 5) lack of concern for properly planned and operated Industrial Park which is now sold for $500,000, providing jobs for more than 2,000 people. There are suggestions in the county which exist.

I have taken on the part of my predecessor whose purpose is to educate fellow Board members to serve as a voice for Black Paper, the following:

The featured speaker is Pat Roper, Motivational speaker, who is the only woman admitted for the Gourmet Restaurant in the University's Educational Opportunity Program. Carter was first elected to the P.O. Box 1581, La Sierra, and March Branches in the East part of the County. It is also my intention to continue to serve the citizens of the Second District and Riverside County in the same caring, enthusiastic and open manner for another four years.

Wilmer Carter Elected To Serve As V.P.

Wilmer Carter was elected by acclamation to serve as the County Supervisor for the Second District and Riverside County in the same caring, enthusiastic and open manner for another four years.

Melba Dunlap

The County Supervisors Association of California has adopted a resolution which will be used in the setting of a new state wide water bill. I have been deeply involved in all aspects of this issue and I serve as secretary-treasurer for the San Bernardino County Water Committee whose purpose is to educate public officials and future water needs of Southern California. In the area of "soft-dollar care," I have taken a strong leadership role. I have sponsored these centers, but in developing centers, for those services in the industrial sites are proposed. Also, because of my strong support, mobile home residents in Riverside County Library Automates

Riverside County residents have access to 67,458 copies of 222,081 individual books and other literary materials through the automated systems of the Riverside County and City Public Library. These titles include books, phonograph records, microfilms, films, video-cassettes, and musical scores. Information about all the items available is contained in the database of the automated library system, which the City and the County Library System has been handling during the last 15 years.

The automated system is now operating at a majority of the larger Branches including the Riverside Central Library and the Adelbert, San Jaun, and March Branches is the City of Riverside. It is also available at branch libraries in Indio, Lake Elsinore, Menlo Villa, Norco, Rancho California, Rubidoux, and Sun City Library staff at these branches have access to computer terminals for patrons and can check out materials. The Palm Desert Library and the Casa Blanca Branch in Riverside are currently reorganizing borrowing, issuing new library cards, and receiving returning pre­

Subscription To
Riverside County's Only Black Paper

Deadline Monday at 9:00 A.M.
GRAMBLING STATE HEAD football coach Eddie Robinson (right) and Southern University mentor Otto Washington exchanged greetings before their teams met in the 12th annual Bayou Classic in the Superdome.
Thursday January 9, 1986

VOICE NEWS

Page 5

Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King

I sat in the car last Saturday morning
as we drove into Moreno Valley, and witnessed
one of Dr. King's famous speeches. Dr. King's dream was that we
should live together.

We hope to help close this gap with the help of
Resource Teachers will discuss

Dr. King's dream was that we could live together.

Dr. King was a fact, a truism long overdue. His contributions were
the fruits of freedom. King in the morning and in the late
afternoon, the Negro needs the
White man to free him of fear,
of death, live out our:
symphonies, many unfilled dreams.

We human beings, between
ethnic groups, these words of wisdom
must permeate our minds. The problems we face are
problems that have been
long ignored. We must confront these
problems head on.

The California State Depart-
ment of Education shares our
commitment to the Health Choice, Inc. to provide
health care, insurance counseling and
assistance to senior citizens. The program is
MICA.

Health Choice is a program of Health Choice Inc. that will be available to give free
group presentations to

individual counseling and

the latest information on health care.

The following is a list of

key points to remember:

1. The California State Depart-
men of Education shares our
commitment to the Health Choice, Inc. to provide
health care, insurance counseling and
assistance to senior citizens. The program is
MICA.

2. The Boys Club was proud to be able to present over 200 awards to Boys Club program participants, athletes and students in the community.

Hayes & Parker Workshop

The Boys Club was proud to be able to present over 200 awards to Boys Club program participants, athletes and students in the community. Perhaps the biggest achievement of 1985 was the Great Opening of the Boys Club of San Bernardino located in the

Moorpark community. On July 3, 1985, the Boys Club opened at 2650 Blake Street in Moorpark. The Boys Club opened a new look for the new year.

The Boys Club location at

1330 West Ninth Street is taking on a new look for the new year of 1986. Thanks to the financial support of the City of Canyon, the Boys Club is expanding its services to include

a brand new racquetball complex,

and the Boys Club will be able to

thank the Moorpark community for its

support.

The Boys Club location at

1330 West Ninth Street is taking on a new look for the new year of 1986. Thanks to the financial support of the City of Canyon, the Boys Club is expanding its services to include

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Continued from pg 1

Mt. Top... 

will be posted at that point.

Upon completion of the month, there will be a meeting featuring a guest speaker such as Barta Errea, the
King Center in Atlanta, Del- 
Van Huerta, Vice-President of the
United Farm Workers of America, 
Chair, British Unity, Tel Aviv, 
Jewish Educational Alliance, and 
Orange County School Board, Long- 

4. If you want a job

3. Must be able to 

2. Must be 14 years 

1. Must be in good 
physical shape.

If you want a job
call 1-800-759-3401, 

Law enforcement, 

We are looking for individuals 
interested in the

P. O. Box 850, Riverside, CA 92504

A. M. 1:00 PM

A Behavioral Intervention Team Coordinator will be available after 1 pm.

The March to the Mountain Committee is being sponsored by Mr. Daniel Pennsylvania, Honoray Chairman, Dr. M.A. Mason, President of the

the March to the Mountain Committee, each Freedom Media- 

While the mountain climb will be a significant challenge for the 

The Freedom Media Coalition will be an important vehicle for the

The Freedom Media Coalition can be purchased from the March to the Mountain Committee. Kyle Bar, 3G.L.U., I.O.S., Family Concept and Southern California Leadership Council of Great Los Angeles.

Voice News

Government Jobs

Governor office, 615 W. Washington
Riverside, CA 92501

219-557-4940


Aerospace Mechanic

Instant opening for an Aerospace Mechanic required for 6 months of experience & 1 year of education required.

Anos 12 per hour, plus benefit pkg. Qualified female applicants are encouraged. Send resume to: Smith Engineering and Contract Service Inc. P.O. Box 577
Edwards, CA 93525

Employment

Providing educational services, Inc., 

Aerospace Mechanics required. 

Call 985-7002, 12:07 p.m.

T. D. BATISTE & 

Quality Applicants for Help Wanted Positions? Try 

If you want a job in 

and delivering

Call 1-800-759-3401, 

Our Legals and 

viewed

March 1, 1986

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS

STATEMENT

The following person(s) is (are)

Cheryl Ann Larkin

24705 Delphinium Ave.

Riverside, CA 92506

This business is conducted by a

William E. Conerly, County Clerk


The following person(s)

is (are)
doing business as:

RRCH REALTY CORPORATION

106°4 La Conte Drive

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

Judith Gollnick

Riverside, CA 92504

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk

December 27, 1985.

File No. 86-070

THE WEDDING SERVICE &

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

149 N. Maple Street

Brattain Homes, Inc.

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

William Robert Larkin

Cheryl Ann Larkin

24705 Delphinium Ave.

Riverside, CA 92506

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk


Supreme Court of California

Case No. 176012

The following person(s)

is (are)
doing business as:

IS/Norman W. Johnson

149 N. Maple Street

Brattain Homes, Inc.

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk


STATEMENT

The following person(s)

is (are)
doing business as:

COMPU-KEYS

106°4 La Conte Drive

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk


STATEMENT

The following person(s)

is (are)
doing business as:

CEREMONIES, SANTA BERNARDINO

149 N. Maple Street

Brattain Homes, Inc.

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk


STATEMENT

The following person(s)

is (are)
doing business as:

MAINTENANCE

149 N. Maple Street

Brattain Homes, Inc.

Riverside, CA 92507

This business is conducted by

William E. Conerly, County Clerk

Mayor Wilcox Cohosted First BHC Annual Press Conference

The Black History Committee Inc. held its first annual press conference on Thursday, December 19, 1985 at 12:00 noon. The conference was held at the San Bernardino Room Quality Inn. Mayor Edwin Wilcox, cohosted the conference. Councilman Dan Frasier extended a welcome to the City and Frank Stellaforth, representative for Senator Ayala presented the purpose of the conference.

Committee members: Chairman Alonzo Thompson Dr. Public Relations, Percy Steward and promoter Gwen Wolfe announced Ali. Other celebrities confirmed to present the purpose of the conference were: Mayor Wilcox Cohosted First BHC with Muhammad Ali. Other celebrities confirmed were: 1) Todd Bridges-Different Face - Bruce's Song; 2) Glenn Turman - Copley High; 8) Nighthawks -- One Night Stand; 7) James Earl Jones - Duke and many more.

We welcome your help, support and contributions to making this 17th Annual Black History Parade the best in the nation. PRIDE

Frank Stellaforth

Mayor Edwin Wilcox

FREE JOB TRAINING
Office of Riverside County Superintendent of Schools

REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM
1986 Spring Course Offerings
February 5, 1986 through June 15, 1986
Phone: Riverside 788-6858 or 788-6834

For courses in the Indio/Palm Springs area, call: (619) 846-1066
For courses in the Hemet/San Jacinto/San Bernardino area, call: (714) 788-6859

No Pre Registration - Register the First Day of Class at the Class Location.

Your REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM is a cooperative effort of the Office of Riverside County Superintendent of Schools, the school districts, and community colleges.

In some courses, students may enroll for other hours by arrangement and permission from the instructor. Note some exceptions to beginning and/or ending dates for some courses.
MLK National Holiday

On January 20, 1986 America celebrates for the first time in the history a national holiday in the honor of a Black American. This honor has been bestowed upon none other than the dreamer, Dr. King. We are born to set the matter back to the Constitution. The residents of the area in previous hearings had created a racial incident out of the Brotherhood standing the site approval, however, the Board of Supervisors, condemned the racial and others had told both sides they would have to get together and work out their differences.

Real freedom fighters

By Julian Bond

The Sandinistas can get material support from the United States of America. This support can be attributed to the fact that the United States of America has always supported the idea of freedom over tyranny and terror. The Sandinistas are the only group in the world that is fighting for the rights of the people. They claim responsibility for the occupation of the oil plant, and seem well situated to receive the kind of assistance President Reagan wants to send the matter back to the Commission.

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FREE AT LAST...FREE AT LAST
THANK GOD ALMIGHTY
I'M FREE AT LAST...

"I've Tried To Love and
Serve Humanity"

Arrested and Jailed
Over 30 Times for
"Loitering"

"Laws that are wrong
must be changed"

Bus Incident
Montgomery, Alabama

AWARDED
The
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE
1964

"I Have A Dream"

WE SHALL OVERCOME...

Black Voice News, January 16, 1986
Biographical Sketches of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Commissioners

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A PROCLAMATION

by the Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led the civil rights movement for over 12 years and was devoted to the lofty principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change and

WHEREAS, Dr. King was instrumental in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to obtain equal rights and justice for all Americans; and

WHEREAS, January 15-20, 1986 has been designated as a week of celebration in honor of Dr. King, commencing with the 57th anniversary of the birth of Dr. King and concluding with the first national observance in remembrance of his life, legacy and dreams; and

WHEREAS, this celebration provides a time for national unity—a time when Americans of every race, religion and class can reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change and

WHEREAS, this holiday is an appropriate time for Californians to reflect on the ideals of peace, freedom and justice for which Dr. King marched, preached and finally died:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim January 15-20, 1986 as Martin Luther King, Jr. Week in California and urge all citizens to join in this observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 6th day of January 1986.

ATTEST:
March 4, 1986
Secretary of State

BROADGATER GENERAL CELEBS KINGS III.

of Los Angeles, is the author and administrator of the King Kai Band agencies located in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. King is also President of the Independent Black Agents Association of California and the President of the Profes- sional Beddogs of the United States. He was instrumental in the renaming of Santa Barbara Boulevard in Los Angeles to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. Mr. King is also involved in the Los Angeles community in a range of civic and professional organizations.

REV. JOHN H. LAM, of San Francisco is pastor of Grace Baptist Church. He is presently attending San Francisco Theological Seminary and has attended the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Lam is a member of the California Baptist College Board of Directors and the La- boratory Institute of Oakland, which he founded in 1963.

REV. JOHN M. MACK, of Los Angeles, has been the President of the Los Angeles Urban League since 1968. Prior to his career with the National Urban League, Mack was a U.S. Airman in the U.S. Air Force. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a Peace Corps Volunteer in India for two years. Mr. Mack is a Ph.D. graduate from the University of California, Berkeley.

RICHARD MCCLELLAN, of Oakland is President of the California Black Baptist Association of Northern California. Mr. McClellan is a member of the National Urban League, the National Association of Black Business and the National Association of Black Colleges.

DR. JOHN J. MCGEARY, of Sacramento, is the Director of the Office of Community Relations and a member of the Governor's Staff. Before joining the Governor's staff, Dr. McGarvey was a Political Science professor at the University of the South. He is active in the NAACP, the Orange County Federation of Republican Clubs, the California Black Baptist Association, the National Association of Black Business and the National Association of Black Colleges.

VANCE SULLIVAN, of Los Angeles, is a member of the Legal and Social Services Department for the Governor, and is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was President of the National Association of Social Workers, Inc. and also a member of the Governor's Staff before joining the Governor's Staff.

MARK E. THOMAS, of Los Angeles, is the Executive Director of the Los Angeles Southern California Black Business Conference, a position he has held since 1963. Previously, he was a teacher of Christian ethics at the University of California, Los Angeles, and is a member of the Governor's Staff.

WILLIAM H. LEE, of Sacramento, is a Chairman of the Board of the Sacramento Observer. Dr. Lee graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1957 and later received his honorary doctorate degree from Southeastern University in South Carolina. Dr. Lee is involved with numerous civic and professional organizations, including the National Newspaper Publishers Association and the National Association of Negro Pressmen.

MICHAEL ANDERSON, of San Diego, is self-employed and a consultant on governmental relations and public affairs. Prior to his current occupation, he served as the Marketing Director of San Diego. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati with a B.A. in Political Science and an M.B.A. from the University of San Diego. He is currently a member of the Republican Business and Professional Club Board of Directors, and is a former president of the West Coast Black Publishers Association.

PAUL DE LA CRUZ BLANCO, of Long Beach, is the Director of the Long Beach District Filipino Parish since 1986. Prior to his current position, he was the Executive Director of the Filipinos Outreach Center, Inc. located in Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of Philippine Christian University with a B.A. in Psychology and Philosophy and an M.A. in Special Work from Siliman University in the Philippines. Mr. Blanco is a member of numerous civic and religious organizations, including past member of the National Federation of Filipino United Methodists, Asian American Community Service Center, Board of Global Ministers and the Beverly Hills Lion Club.

EDWARD GENE BREWER, of Sacramento is a graduate of San Jose State University with minor in American studies as one of several areas of interest. Mr. Brewer currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the California State University at each of his state position, he is an associate professor of political science and a police officer, both in San Jose, California.

SPAL BUCHANAN, of Los Angeles, was managing editor of the Bakersfield News-Observer, a weekly newspaper, and is the Chairman for the Community Advisory Council for Kern County Bakersfield Enterprise Zone. Ms. Buchanan is a member of the National Press Club, the Los Angeles Press Club and the Bakersfield Chapter.

SUZANNE FISHER, of Sacramento is Governor Deukmejian's representative to the Black community and the federal liaison to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission in Washington, D.C. She is a member of the community representatives in the Office of Community Relations, which serves as the general liaison between the Governor and community representative organizations of the Black community and other communities.

JOHN W. GADDIS, of Oakland is President of the Delta Phi Epsilon Fraternity, a national fraternity for men, and is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

WILLIAM J. HENRY, of San Francisco is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a member of the Governor's Staff before joining the Governor's Staff.

RICHARD E. MILLER, of Long Beach, is a civic and community leader and is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

MARY L. MILLER, of Sacramento, is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, she was a public service representative for the Governor.

DANIEL ROGERS, of San Francisco is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

CHARLES R. SOUZA, of San Francisco is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

ALLEN M. TOWNSEND, of Los Angeles, is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

ANGELA T. TURNER, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, she was a public service representative for the Governor.

JOSEPH WALKER, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

WILLIAM W. WARD, of Sacramento is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

Mary E. White, of San Francisco is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, she was a public service representative for the Governor.

LEONARD E. WILSON, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

RICHARD WRIGHT, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

V. JOHNSON, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.

DICK YOUNG, of Los Angeles is a member of the Governor's Staff. Prior to his appointment to his current position, he was a public service representative for the Governor.
The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, April 4, 1968, ended the life of one of America's most influential leaders. Yet we continue struggling to realize the dream he envisioned. Together as equals, Blacks and Whites are working to achieve the goals established years before by those who laid the foundation of America.

Born January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, to respected members of a thriving Black middle-class community, Martin was shaped by his environment. His father, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., was pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church. The man and the church were vital forces in the prosperous community known as Sweet Auburn. Martin Junior grew up in a comfortable atmosphere of hard work and close family relationships centered around the church. The people and businesses of Sweet Auburn were successful, active, and economically stable. But despite its internal success, this was a segregated neighborhood, a part of, but apart from the rest of Atlanta. Martin recognized this paradox at an early age.

Admitted to Morehouse College at age 15, Martin began a course of study that he hoped would lead to a career in law or medicine. A gifted student, he was inspired by his father and his professors at Morehouse to enter the ministry. He was ordained a Baptist minister and named assistant at Ebenezer Baptist Church. It was 1947 and Martin Luther King, Jr. was 18 years old.

One year later he obtained his degree and continued his studies at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, and at Boston College, earning a Ph.D in Theology in 1955.

Dr. King had moved-physically, intellectually, and spiritually-beyond the unmarked borders of Sweet Auburn. Wrestling with the ideas of thinkers like Thoreau, Gandhi, Hegel, and others interested in social change, he began to perceive not only the larger problem but also the solution to the great enigma of segregation and its debilitating effect on the fabric of the nation.

It was at his first pastorage with Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, that the injustices Dr. King had come to know turned to the dream that would unlock the promise of a better future for Blacks.

On December 1, 1954, a weary Black seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus to a White man.

Dr. King, 25 years old, a respected young professional, was chosen to lead the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association in a non-violent boycott of the city's transit system. His opening speech signaled the world that a fresh voice, announcing a dynamic doctrine of civil struggle, was on the scene:

"We have no alternative but to protest. For many years we have shown an amazing patience. We have sometimes given our White brothers the feeling that we liked the way we were being treated. But we came here tonight to be saved from that patience that makes us patient with anything less than freedom and justice."

The boycott lasted 383 days. At its conclusion, the Montgomery bus system was integrated and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was recognized as a potent force in the infant civil rights movement.

After Montgomery, Dr. King moved back to Atlanta to lead the newly founded Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). From this base he began a national campaign to achieve equal rights for Black citizens.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 finally put a legal end to segregation. And, in international recognition of his leadership, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Four years later, at age 39, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was dead. Minister, father, philosopher, scholar, humanitarian, social activist, husband, and finally, martyr to the noblest of causes - the brotherhood of all men.

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In Memory of
Dr. Martin Luther King
May your dream be realized.

PACIFIC SAVINGS BANK

Black Voice News
Page 3
SOME DREAMS NEVER DIE.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. lived his life in struggle so that millions after him could live their lives in pride. The struggle to achieve equality through civil action. The struggle he faced every day as a man of faith. The struggle that was recognized with the cherished Nobel Peace Prize.

What could be more appropriate than to designate his birthday as a national holiday?

We at The Seven-Up Company join all Americans in honoring Dr. King, and in so doing, help keep his dream alive.
Porcelain Doll of King
Now Available

Coretta Scott King has given approval for Black and White Fine Art Company to sell a limited edition of a porcelain doll, in the likeness of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mario Nelson and Marylynn Ball, of the Black and White Fine Art Co. created and copyrighted the 100% porcelain collectors doll in commemoration of the first ever National King holiday, January 20, 1986.

The first doll of the 1,000 which will be made, as they are ordered, has been presented to Mrs. King, and is on display at the King Center for Non-Violent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia. Nelson worked with Mrs. King, to develop the masterful creation, which was sculptured by doll artist Marylynn Ball.

The doll precisely handcrafted in a time-honored tradition of the famous nineteenth-century bisque collector dolls.

The doll is handcrafted with meticulous attention to each and every detail of his sculptured bisque porcelain head and completely proportioned porcelain body. Beautifully hand painted, he is dressed in a custom tailored suit.

The attire for the 19 inch doll is a 100% wool, silk lined coat, striped tie, and replicas of King's genuine leather loafer's all of which are on display at the King Center in Atlanta. The doll is also currently on display at the William Grant Still, Community Art Center in Los Angeles thru February 28, 1986. There will be a special presentation to the White House doll collection, and in February there will be a presentation made to the Smithsonian Institute, for their historical doll collection, as soon as there is confirmation by President Reagan.

Collector dolls of comparable size and quality currently sell for as much as $1,000 to $2,500. However, the doll is available exclusively from Black and White Fine Art Company for $1,500, payable in two installments of $750 each, plus tax and shipping. Once the series of 1000 dolls has been sold, the molds will be broken.

For more information or a free color brochure, call or write (714) 780-7576 or (714) 796-0883 or P.O. Box 766, Bryn Mawr, CA, 92318.

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The San Bernardino City Schools, E. Neal Roberts, Superintendent

FREE AT LAST...FREE AT LAST THANK GOD ALMIGHTY I'M FREE AT LAST...

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Most people are thermometers that record or register the temperature of majority opinion, not thermostats that transform and regulate the temperature of society.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

In The Image Of King

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Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement

1929 January 15: Martin Luther King, Jr., is born in Atlanta, Georgia. His mother is Alberta Christine Williams King. His father is Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr.

1955-1944: King attends David T. Howard Elementary School, Atlanta University Laboratory School, and Booker T. Washington High School. He passes the entrance examination to Atlanta's Morehouse College without graduating from high school.

1941: James Farmer establishes Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and begins lunch counter sit-ins in Chicago.

1947: King is licensed to preach and becomes assistant to his father, who is pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

1948 February 25: King is ordained in the Baptist ministry.

1951 June: King graduates from Morehouse College with a B.A. in sociology.

1954 May 17: The Supreme Court of the United States rules unanimously in Brown v. Board of Education that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

1955 June 2: King receives a Ph.D. in Systematic Theology from Boston University.

1956 August 28: The Edsels drive off the King's third child, born. December 1: In Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks, a forty-year-old African American woman, refuses to relinquish her beach seat to a white man and is arrested. December 5: The first day of the Montgomery bus boycott. The Montgomery Improvement Association is formed and Dr. King is unanimously elected president of the organization. December 10: The Montgomery bus company suspends service in black neighborhoods.

1956 January 30: A bomb is thrown onto the porch of the Kings' Montgomery home. Coretta King, Yolanda King, and church members Lucy Williams are in the house; no one is injured. February 2: A suit is filed in federal district court and that Montgomery's travel segregation laws are declared unconstitutional. February 21: Dr. King is indicted with other figures in the Montgomery bus boycott on the charge of being party to a conspiracy to interfere with the operation of business without "just or legal cause." June 4: A United States district court rules that racial segregation on city bus lines is unconstitutional. October 30: Mayor John C. Vining of Montgomery issues a directive that the city's legal department to find a legal means to stop the operation of car pools, the transportation system used during the boycott. November 15: The United States Supreme Court affirms the decision of the district court in declaring unconstitutional Alabama's state and local laws requiring segregation on buses. December 20: Federal injunctions prohibiting segregation on buses are served on bus company officials. Injunctions are also served on city and Alabama state officials. December 21: Montgomery buses are integrated.

1957 January 27: An unexposed bomb is discovered on the Kings' front porch. February: The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is formed. Dr. King is elected its president. May 17: Dr. King delivers a speech at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C. The pilgrimage was held on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. September: President Dwight D. Eisenhower federalizes the Arkansas National Guard to escort nine black students to an all-white high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. September 9: The first civil rights act since Reconstruction is passed by Congress; creating the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. October 16: Martin Luther King III, the King's second child, is born.

1958 June 12: Dr. King: "I have a dream." Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech is viewed in the schoolhouse door and personally


1962 September 20: James Mervil makes his first attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

1963 March 28: Bernice Albertine, the Kings' fourth child, is born.

1964 February 1: Sit-in demonstrations are held in Birmingham to protest segregation of eating facilities. Dr. King is arrested and demoralized by police. February 14: Dr. King meets with President Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.

1965 September 13: Student nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded to coordinate student protest at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, on a temporary basis. It becomes permanent in October 1960. March 28: Dr. King is appointed to the tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery. June 24: Dr. King has a conference with John F. Kennedy, candidate for president of the United States, about racial matters. October 31-27: Dr. King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is charged with violating the state's trespass law. That charge is dropped but King is still held on a charge of violating his probation in a traffic arrest case. He is ultimately transferred to Reidsville.
Civil Rights

SOME EARLY SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS in American History which bear a special relevance to the context of Black History in the United States:

THE GERMAN TOWN MENNONITE RESOLUTION AGAINST SLAVERY (1688) represents the earliest such protest formally voiced in Colonial America. It was passed 69 years after the introduction of the first Negro slaves in America.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776). The final version, as accepted by Congress, did not contain a paragraph written by Thomas Jefferson from which the following excerpt was taken: "He has waged cruel war against human nature, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. . . ."

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES (1787). Contains passages attesting to the conservatism existing in the U.S. which provided for extension of slavery for a 20 year period and contains the so called "three-fifth compromise." THE BILL OF RIGHTS (1791). Intended to protect certain Rights of the people.

GEO GE WASHINGTON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT: The First President Frees His Slaves (1799). Will also reflect concern for the financial welfare and education of his former slaves.

ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES (1807).

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1819-1821).


THE LIBERATOR: MOST FAMOUS ABOLITIONIST NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES (1831). Its founder, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was white.


WHAT TO THE SLAVES IS THE FOURTH OF JULY?: Frederick Douglass Independence Day Address (1852).

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854), repealed the Missouri Compromise giving the territories the right to decide if they would be slave or free.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (1863).

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU (1865), designed to provide basic health and educational services for freedmen.

THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT (1865), Abolishes slavery.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1866), designed to protect freedmen from The Black Codes and other repressive legislation.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT (1868), defined U.S. Citizenship.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT (1870), established the right to vote.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1875) prohibited racial discrimination in public accommodation.


THE COMPROMISE OF 1850: Contained the Fugitive Slave Act.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT (1868), defined U.S. Citizenship.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT (1870), established the right to vote.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1866), prohibited racial discrimination in public accommodation.


LETTER FROM A BIRMINGHAM JAIL (1963). This letter with the Birmingham Manifesto (1963) heralded Martin Luther King's legacy to black Americans.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964: and subsequent acts, manifestos, and Executive Orders expanded legislation and concerns for the Rights of all Americans.

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"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

We urge residents of San Bernardino County to join us as

We Salute

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

and his contributions to mankind.

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Salutes First Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Holiday

“There is nothing in all the world greater than freedom.”

Bourns acknowledges the many contributions made by Blacks in the growth and development of America.

In memory of a great American, Martin Luther King, Jr. We shall all strive to make his dream a reality for all people.

Evlyn Wilcox, Mayor
City of San Bernardino

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As we celebrate our 70th Anniversary at Riverside City College, we pause to pay honor to the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. with our Nation’s First Annual Day of Tribute.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
January 15, 1929 - April 4, 1968
by federal troops. They are joined along the way by a total of twenty-five thousand marchers. Upon reaching the capitol they hear an address by Dr. King. March 25: Viola Liuzzo is shot and killed while driving a marcher from Montgomery to Selma. August 6: The 1965 Voting Rights Act is signed by President Johnson. August 11: Thirty-five people die in riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California.

1966
Dr. King rents an apartment in a Chicago ghetto. February 28: In Chicago, Dr. King meets with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam. March: Dr. King takes over a Chicago slum building and is sued by its owner. March 24: The Supreme Court of the United States rules that any poll tax is unconstitutional. May 16: Dr. King agrees to serve as chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam. An antiwar statement by Dr. King is read at a large Washington, D.C., rally to protest the war in Vietnam. June: Stokely Carmichael and Willie Ricks, both of SNCC, use the slogan "Black Power." June 6: James Meredith is shot soon after beginning his 220-mile "March Against Fear" from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi. July 10: Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an "open city" in regard to housing.

1967
January: Dr. King writes his book Where Do We Go From Here? while in Jamaica, West Indies. March 12: Alabama is ordered to desegregate all public schools. March 25: Dr. King attacks the government's Vietnam policy in a speech at the Chicago Coliseum. April 4: Dr. King makes a statement about the war in Vietnam at the Riverside Church in New York City. July 12-17: Twenty-three people die and 725 are injured in the riots in Newark, New Jersey. July 23-30: Forty-two people die and 725 are injured in the Detroit riots. July 25: Dr. King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young, Jr. (executive director of the National Urban League), appeal to end to the riots. November 27: Dr. King announces the formation by SCLC of a Poor People's Campaign, with the aim of representing the problems of poor blacks and whites.

1968
February 12: Sanitation workers strike in Memphis, Tennessee. March 28: Dr. King leads six thousand protesters on a march through downtown Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers. Disorders break out during which black youths loot stores. One person is killed. Fifty people are injured. April 3: Dr. King delivers "I've Been to the Mountaintop" at the Memphis Masonic Temple. April 4: Dr. King is shot at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. He dies in St. Joseph's Hospital. April 9-11: Riots erupt in 125 cities around the country, including the nation's capital. April 7-9: Dr. King lies in state at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. Mourners file by at the rate of twelve hundred per hour. April 8: Coretta King, Yolanda King, Martin King III, Dexter King, and Ralph Abernathy lead a memorial march for Dr. King in Memphis. April 9: The funeral of Dr. King is held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church. He is laid to rest at the South View Cemetery.

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(Continued from Page 11)
Now is the time to make real the promises of Democracy. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.”

Rev. Martin Luther King

Assemblyman
Jerry Eaves 66th Dist.
241 E. Baseline
Suite D.
Rialto, CA.

SALUTE TO
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
First National Holiday

THERE IS NOTHING IN ALL THE WORLD GREATER THAN FREEDOM. It is worth paying for; it is worth losing a job for; it is worth going to jail for. I would rather be a free pauper than a rich slave. I would rather die in abject poverty with my convictions than live in inordinate riches with the lack of self respect.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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SALUTE TO
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
First National Holiday

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plain of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. We must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

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by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves, who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro is still not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. On hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's Capitol to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men -- Black men and well as White men -- would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, inequally as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds." But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we've come to cash this check -- a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is not the time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of Democracy, Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content with will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. The New Negro was born of a new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all White people. For many of our White brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with ours. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who ask the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "For Whites Only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come out of areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and stung by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering.

Continue to work with the faith that unspoken suffering is redemptive.

Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our nation's cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. is it a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood, I have a dream--

That one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice; I have a dream--

That my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character; I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of submission and nullification, one day right there in Alabama little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little White boys and White girls as sisters and brothers; I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day, in every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with.

With this faith we shall transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to transform hearts of the nation into a nation of the rich and the poor, of the haves and the have nots.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come out of areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and stung by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering.

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This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to heap out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to change the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day... This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring," and if America is to be a great nation - this must become true.

So let freedom ring - from the prodigious hills of New Hampshire, let freedom ring, from the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring - from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

Let Freedom ring from the snowcapped Rockies of Colorado!
Let freedom ring from the curved slopes of California!
But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia!
Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee!
Let freedom ring from every hill and from every mole hill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring, and when this happens...

When we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, Black men and White men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"
When evil men plot, good men must plan. When evil men burn and bomb, good men must build and bind. When evil men shout ugly words of hatred, good men must commit themselves to the glories of love. Where evil men would seek to perpetuate an unjust status quo, good men must seek to bring into being a real order of justice.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Bring your pledge card in and receive a Free ice tea from:
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Living The Dream Pledge
In honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s life and work, I pledge to do everything that I can to make America and the world a place where equality and justice, freedom and peace will grow and flourish.

On January 20, 1986, I commit myself to living the dream by:

Loving, not hating
Showing understanding, not anger
Making peace, not war.

Address

Please Check Age Group: Under 18 □ 18-35 □ 36-55 □ Over 55 □

Be a part of history. Sign and mail the pledge card which will be kept in the archives of The King Center, our national memorial to his life and legacy.

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The Publishers & Family
of the Black Voice News

Feel a great sense of pride in publishing
this Salute to the First National Holiday
of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Dream Lives on Through All Of Us!

Join ITEX of San Bernardino in Saluting

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"In a real sense all life is inter-related. All men are caught in an
inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of
destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly.
I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you
ought to be, and you can never be what you ought to be
until I am what I ought to be. This is the inter-related
structure of reality.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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to freedom.

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THE REV. DR. LEON HOWARD SULLIVAN:

MASTER BUILDER FOR ALL MANKIND

The "Sullivan Principle" Companies

"Pulling Ourselves Up By Our Own Bootstraps"... A Series
Editorial Notes

First, we need to report an oversight in our December Cover Story on the National Council for Black Studies. We failed to mention the strong working relationship that has developed between Dr. William Little, Chairman of the Black Studies Department at Portland State University, and BMI Publisher Bernie Foster of The Portland Stanner, an AOP-participating newspaper. Together, Dr. Little and Mr. Foster have developed a most innovative Media Training Program combining journalism and Black Studies in which students earn five academic credits.

We congratulate Dr. Little and Mr. Foster on this creative approach to literacy enhancement and cultural enrichment.

The National BLACK MONITOR, which is published by The BMI Cooperative of over 120 Black print media owners across the nation, began its “bootstraps” series of cover stories in December, 1977. A frequent, and usually exasperated, comment has been, “how can we pull ourselves up with no bootstraps?” Nonetheless, the Black publishers who form The BMI Cooperative, led by Dr. Calvin Rolark, could not perceive of an economically viable or stable future for our people based upon the unpredictable largess of White America.

The national Assault On Illiteracy Program (AOIP), which involves more than 80 Black-led organizations, working interorganizationally to address the Black illiteracy predicament, is a product of The BMI Cooperative’s belief that we must look to ourselves for our salvation.

But organizations are made up of individuals—and which one of us has not asked, “can I, one person, make a difference?”

We are delighted to start the New Year with a Cover Story about a God-inspired man who has made a difference in this country and abroad—“The Rev. Dr. Leon Howard Sullivan: Master Builder For All Mankind.”

Leon Sullivan was deeply influenced by his grandmother’s death wish that he help his people and not let the devastating poverty she had experienced happen to someone else. He has found creative ways in which individuals working together can make the seemingly impossible, possible.

We believe that our readers of all ages will be inspired by this first part of the Sullivan story. The February issue will (Continued on Next Page)

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Cover Story photographs courtesy of the Zion Baptist Church and OIC of America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Editorial Notes

continue its focus on Dr. Sullivan's inspired works, and will also feature the National Association of Minority Auto Dealers (NAMAD).

January marks not only the beginning of the New Year, but it is the month during which we celebrate, as a national holiday, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. This year is particularly significant because it is the first official recognition of Dr. King's birthday. Not only do we want to celebrate this man's life, but each of us must constantly try to continue his good works by striving always for excellence in everything we do. In that way, by our continuing to go beyond and begin to support our own, we will develop our communities into pride-filled entities for the good of ourselves and America as a whole.

We plan each January, as a tribute to Dr. King, to tell the story of someone or some institution dedicated to making the seemingly impossible, possible.

As we review last year's progress and our future goals, let us remember Dr. King's words:

"Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable. Even a superficial look at history reveals that no social advance rolls in on the wheels of inevitability. Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering, and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals. Without persistent effort, time itself becomes an ally of the insurgent and primitive forces of irrational emotionalism and social destruction. This is no time for apathy or complacency. This is a time for vigorous and positive action."

"Our nettlesome task is to discover how to organize our strength into compelling power so that government cannot elude our demands. We must develop, from strength, a situation in which the government finds it wise and prudent to collaborate with us. It would be the height of naivete to wait passively until the administration had somehow been infused with such blessings of good will that it implored us for our programs. The first course is grounded in mature realism; the other is childish fantasy."

"The Negro cannot win... if he is willing to sell the future of his children for his personal and immediate comfort and safety."

Beginning this month and continuing every month, we want to recognize the advertisers in each issue of this publication. Important for each reader to know is that all net proceeds from this magazine go back into AOIP-related community-building needs.

We thank the following advertisers for their support this month, and strongly encourage our readers to buy from these and other advertisers who support the Black press: R.J. Reynolds Tobacco (MORE); AT & T; U.S. Army; J.C. Penney; Brown & Williamson Tobacco (KOOL).

Also, very important for you and all of us to support are our Black-owned businesses. Start now by checking out the listing on Page 8 of Black-owned hair care and beauty aids manufacturers associated with the American Health & Beauty Aids Institute (AHBAI).

As always, we look forward to hearing from our readers with your questions, comments and suggestions.

Our best wishes to you for a rewarding and fulfilling New Year.
The Rev. Dr. Leon H. Sullivan:
Master Builder For All Mankind

Black America
Fashion giants for our time,
By tens and hundreds and thousands raise them.
Let us purge the fears
And submissions that blind us;
Let us banish the ignorance
That chains and impedes us.
Let us seek, together,
God's power to aid us.
Black America
Fashion giants for our time!
—Leon Sullivan

In the minds of many Black Americans, the Rev. Dr. Leon Howard Sullivan is a giant for our time and by far the leading living proponent for justice and equity for all. What this man of God has done and continues to do has a positive effect—equalled by none—on the optimal, harmonious and equitable kind of change far beyond these shores.

Sullivan: The Man

Life for Leon Howard Sullivan began on October 16, 1922 in Washington Court, an unpaved alley, in Charleston, West Virginia. Like so many Black grandchildren of that era, Leon was raised largely by his grandmother.

From an early age, Leon was gifted with brains, enthusiasm and an unusual amount of zeal. His grandmother also taught him about God and introduced him to the Bible. She taught Leon that God is all-powerful and that He helps those who help themselves. On Sunday nights his alley home was filled with the sound of music—songs of faith, songs about God and about hope and freedom.

Thanks to an athletic scholarship, 17-year-old Sullivan entered West Virginia State College in 1939. It was also at this time that he met Moses Newsome, young pastor of the First Baptist Church in Charleston. Newsome became Sullivan's closest friend and teacher in his theological and biblical studies. The young pastor arranged for Sullivan's ordination and helped him obtain his first two appointments to the ministry.

In his sophomore year at West Virginia State, an event took place which was to seal Sullivan's lifetime mission. After an illness of several months, his beloved grandmother died. Her parting words set the direction of his life's work.

"Leonie," she said, "help your people, and don't let this kind of thing [devastating poverty] happen to anybody else."

"I knew that I must be a minister of God," Sullivan promised, "to work for Him, to help people who were poor—people who were in the kind of condition Mama [his grandmother] was in."

After graduating from West Virginia State in 1943, Sullivan accepted Adam Clayton Powell Jr.'s invitation to come to New York City. He had heard Powell preach at the Baptist church in Montgomery, West Virginia. Sullivan was much impressed with the young pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Armed with a scholarship to Union Theological Seminary and the promise of a job, Sullivan left the hills of West Virginia for the big city. With Powell's help, he landed a job as a coinbox collector with Bell Telephone Company of New York City. He later learned that he was the first Black in the United States to have that kind of job.

Sullivan was introduced to Harlem from the marble pulpit of Abyssinian Baptist Church. He assisted Powell in the ministry of the church and found his way into the streets and many of the hearts of Harlem's youth. Amid the glamour and excitement of life in New York, Sullivan sensed that he was losing his sense of proportion. He began to feel that he was losing touch with God.

In the meantime, Sullivan had met and married his "young, beautiful and clear-headed" wife, Grace. Together, they decided that his ministry required that they leave New York. The call to a small church in South Orange, New Jersey came as a godsend. He was able to commute to New York to continue his graduate work at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

The South Orange experience also helped Sullivan find the direction for the rest of his life. He helped many South Orange youth find employment opportunities, scholarships and other educational assistance programs.

In 1950, Rev. Sullivan received the call to Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

(Continued on Page 8)
BE KING FOR A DAY.

January 20 marks the first observance of the national holiday honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. What better way to celebrate his birthday than by living his dream?

From sunup to sundown, try to see each person as a brother or sister. Look for the ways in which we are similar, not different. Try not to make assumptions based on race. Learn something new about a different culture. Commit yourself to world peace.

As a corporation dedicated to bringing the world closer together, AT&T is supporting Dr. King's ideals through our gift to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. On January 20, you can give something more important. Yourself. Chances are, it's the only present Dr. King would have wanted.
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
This fraternity sponsors voter registration drives, provides scholarships and is involved in various educational and community projects. Information Contact: Waldo Johnson, 312-637-1819.

American Health and Beauty Aids Institute (AHBAI)
AHBAI is a consortium of Black-owned health and beauty product manufacturers, founded in 1981, who have learned the hard way that Blacks in every area of endeavor must work together for survival—or risk being destroyed individually. Information Contact: Dr. Mary B. Hendrick, 212-682-0771.

American Women's Clergy Association
This organization of Black women is dedicated to family advocacy. Information Contact: Rev. Imogene Bigham Stewart, 214 P St., N. W., Washington, DC 20001.

A.E.A.O.N. Mystic Shrine (Shriners)
This is a charitable and fraternal organization whose main thrust is to provide monies for hospitals, schools and educational grants. Information Contact: 2211 Cass Ave., Detroit, MI 48201.

Council of Construction Professionals
A construction industry-oriented organization that was formed to aid in the development and betterment of minorities in this industry. Information Contact: William Waters, 212-682-0771.

Council of National Alumni Associations Inc.
Every traditionally Black college urgently needs help. In 1912, this alumni association was formed to provide monies for hospitals, schools and educational grants. Information Contact: 2211 Cass Ave., Detroit, MI 48201.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
A public service organization comprised of 700 chapters and 125,000 members dedicated to promoting human and community betterment. Information Contact: Mary B. Hendrick, Executive Director, 202-483-5460.

Drifters, Inc.
A group of dynamic women who are dedicated to educational civic and charitable programs of their local communities. Drifters are committed to improving the universal image of womanhood. Information Contact: 201-736-3198.

Eta Phi Beta Sorority Inc.
Eta Phi Beta Sorority Inc. has a total of 83 chapters and approximately 8,100 members to date. We will continue in our growth in order to lend a helping hand to others. Information Contact: 15940 Bunche Park E. Drive, Opalocka, Fl 33054.

Federation of Masons and Eastern Stars
This organization supports projects that include research in multiple sclerosis and children's hospitals. Information Contact: P.O. Box 1296, Austin, TX 78767.

Imperial Court Daughters of Isis
Organized in 1910, the Daughters of Isis unite in one common bond of friendship to promote charity and benevolence, to promote general welfare and to inculcate honor and integrity. Information Contact: Grace T. Brooks, Imperial Recordess, 219-422-8143.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity was founded in 1911 to encourage Black achievement in college campuses by bringing Black men of culture, patriotism and honor together for mutual support. The fraternity now has 550 chapters with more than 78,000 members. Information Contact: 215-228-7184.

National Association of Black Women Attorneys, Inc.
On February 6-9, 1986, we will have our Twelfth Annual Convention and Red Dress Ball (the scholarship fundraiser), in Washington, D.C. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. For information, please contact our president, Mabel D. Haden, Esq., at 506 Fifth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001. Phone: 202-638-9097.

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.
This 86-year-old organization of women dedicated to promoting the education of women and girls will be monitoring AOIP so that it will become a focus in each of their 40 states. NACWC will focus on youth education. Information Contact: 5808 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011.

National Association of Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
The mission of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. is to advocate, educate, cooperate in and implement programs related to matters affecting Black women, and therefore, society as a whole. In connection with the UN Decade of Women, our primary programmatic thrusts are health, education and employment/economic development. Information Contact: 202-483-4206.

National Association of University Women
One of our purposes is to sponsor, award, promote and fund one or more National Fellowships for Doctoral Study and do similarly for scholarships and grants to undergraduates and graduate study on a national, sectional and/or local level. Information Contact: 1501 11th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc. (NCBA)
Information Contact: Kathy Coleman, NCBA, 1424 K St., N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005, 202-673-8400.

National Coalition of Title I/Chapter I Parents
Information Contact: National Parent Center, 1314 14th St., N.W., Suite 6, Washington, D.C. 202-483-8822.

National Naval Officers Association
Information Contact: LCDR Ray Daniel, USNR, Conference Chairman, P.O. Box 1982, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Inc.
Information Contact: Mrs. Adrienne Peery, 312-375-8283.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.
The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is composed of college men and graduates. It was founded in 1911 at Howard University based upon the four cardinal principles of manhood, scholarship, perseverance and uplift. Information Contact: 202-667-7158.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
All Phi Beta Sigma members share a twofold goal: to promote brotherhood and community service and pursue scholastic excellence. Information Contact: 1327 R St., N.W., Washington, DC 20011.

United Black Fund of America
An important part of our philosophy is to insure that non-profit charitable agencies serving the Black and minority poor receive an equitable share of the charity dollar. We are proud to report that in just six short years, the concept has spread from Washington, D.C. to the four corners of our nation. Information Contact: 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Youth Organizations USA (YOUSA)
This organization used to be known as the National Movement To Boycott Crime, Inc., based in Teaneck, N.J. For more information, call 201-836-1838.

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.
A coordinator has been appointed to research the levels of education that will fit careers which will be viable one to ten years from now. It will aid students in summer work programs, which might lead to future careers. Career Festivals and Day Camp for Teens are being planned. For Information, contact Virginia Hansberry, 305-735-3511.

The following and other national community-building organizations are entitled to listings. However, we have not received their calendars of events, and we are awaiting information from them.

Academy on Human Rights and Peace
American Association of Black Aged, Inc.
American Legislative Action
American Psychological Association
American Savings & Loan League
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History
Association of Black Sociologists
Association of Corporate Professionals
National American Medical Association, Inc.
Brook T. Washington Foundation
CME Church
Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons
Congress of National Black Churches
Gammas Phi Delta Sorority, Inc.
Gospel Music Workshop of America
I.B.P.O. Elks
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc.
Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, Inc.
National Association for the Southern Poorest Black Communities
National Association of Black Airline Employees
National Association of Black Alumni
National Association of Black Reading & Language Educators
National Association of Black Social Workers, Inc.
National Association of Market Developers (NAMD)
National Association of Negro Musicians
National Baptist Convention, Inc.
National Black MBA Association, Inc.
National Black Media Coalition
National Black Police Association
National Business League
National Council of Black Churches
National Council for Black Family & Child Development
National Council of Negro Women
National Dental Association
National Society of Professional Women
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student National Business League
Operation PUSH
Opportunities Industrialization Center of America (OIC)
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.
Women's Missionary Society of the AME Church
“Every time I help a chopper land, it puts me on cloud nine.”

Loretta Dicks, Air Traffic Control

A few years ago, I wasn’t doing anything with my life, and I didn’t like it. I had no goals. I needed a purpose, and the Army is where I found one.

“I knew the Army’s air traffic control training wouldn’t be easy, but after having gone through basic, I just looked upon it as another challenge to meet. The Army isn’t only about building up your muscles—it builds up your self-confidence, too.

“Now I enjoy having goals and responsibilities, because the Army’s taught me to handle them. Is it any wonder I feel I can touch the sky?”

The training and room for growth the Army offers could be the best way to get your future off the ground. See your local Army Recruiter, or call toll free 1-800-USA-ARMY.
Pennsylvania, as its seventh pastor. Under his leadership Zion has become the largest church in Philadelphia—Black or White.

"OIC operations are essentially the work of the Christian Church..."

—Leon Sullivan

Sullivan: The Mover

S U L L I V A N found an enlightened and dedicated lay leadership at Zion Baptist Church. The officers and members gave him the support necessary to build an effective community ministry. With their help and encouragement, the new pastor began to carry his ministry beyond the walls of Zion out into the streets where the real problems and challenges were.

First a youth employment office was opened in the basement of the church. Sullivan asked Rev. Thomas Ritter to serve as his field representative in developing an employment program. Ritter, Sullivan says, is a "man of unparalleled integrity and one of the finest administrators in America."

Rev. Sullivan sent personal letters to the top executives of 300 of the largest firms in Philadelphia asking them to grant interviews to Black applicants; 50 replied; 12 invited him to send applicants; only 5 hired any Black referrals.

Every movement of significant proportions to survive in the Black community has had its roots in the Black Church. From Zion's pulpit that next Sunday morning, a program was launched that was to change private industry's employment practices for Black people all across America.

When linked together, Black churches form the most formidable network of community and cooperative power among Black people in the entire nation. Outraged by the lack of response from the business establishment, Sullivan called upon the 400 Black Philadelphia ministers to inaugurate a "selective patronage" boycott against White businesses that discriminated against Blacks. The boycott lasted three years and finally forced the Chamber of Commerce and 300 business owners to pledge to hire Black unemployed people and to adopt a "fair employment" policy.

Businesses began calling for Black stenographers, key punch operators, clerical workers and various technical positions. Sullivan appealed to the churches for help in filling these openings. The people came, but they didn't have the skills to fill the positions. The first Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) was born to supply the needed skills.

With the help of Zion officers and members and other Black church members and a $4,000 mortgage on his own house, Sullivan founded the first OIC in an abandoned jailhouse in North Philadelphia. "OIC operations are essentially the work of the Christian Church," Rev. Sullivan says. "They represent for me the translation of my ministry into concrete living terms. The inspiration for the work came out of the Bible, and this motivation for doing the things done have come out of the desire—perhaps from the bedside of a dying grandmother—to do something to help African Americans to rise."

Through its programs, OIC has provided recruitment, training, job placement and employment services ("Find them, Train them and Place them") to the chronically unemployed, unemployedit and unskilled for more than 20 years. Over 900,000 persons have been trained with a placement rate of better than 75 percent in full-time positions, earning approximately $6 billion a year and paying more than $500 million in taxes.

Today, OIC has 87 active affiliates engaged in a variety of programs which impact upon disadvantaged Americans. These programs go beyond employment training to include alternative educational systems and community economic development.

Centers have been established in Ghana, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia, Lesotho and Togo in Africa. Centers presently are being developed in London, England.

The problem of unemployment, especially in the Black community, is yet with us. The theme of OIC of America's 1986 Annual Convocation, "OIC: Opportunity and Hope for the Unemployed," emphasizes the continuing nature of this predicament. Rev. Sullivan reiterated this message when he said:

The number one problem in our cities today is the need for jobs. Our people in our inner cities, in particular our Black youth, need jobs and training. Today, there is a whole new mechanized language that we..."
List of Signatory Companies by Rating Category

The Ninth Report on the Signatory Companies to the Sullivan Principles (October 25, 1985) presented the following list of signatory companies by rating category.

Category I. Making Good Progress
American Cyanamid Company*
American Home Products Corporation
Borden, Inc.
Burroughs Corporation
Celanese Corporation
Citcorp
Colgate-Palmolive Company
Control Data Corporation
Eastman Kodak Company
Exxon Corporation
FMC Corporation
Fluor Corporation
General Motors Corporation
The Gillette Company**
Hewlett-Packard Company
Honeywell Incorporated
IBM
Johnson & Johnson
Kellogg Company
Eli Lilly and Company
McGraw-Hill, Inc.
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.
Mobil Oil Corporation
Monsanto Company
Norton Company
Olin Corporation
Pfizer, Incorporated
R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.
[Del Monte Corp.]
Smith Kline Beckman Corporation
Sperry Corporation
Union Carbide Corporation
Warner Communications, Inc.
Xerox Corporation

Category II. Making Progress
Abbott Laboratories
American Hospital Supply Corporation**
American International Group, Inc.
Armco, Inc.*
Baltimore Aircoil Co., Inc.**
Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc.
Bristol-Myers Company
Butterick Company, Inc.
CBS, Inc.
CIGNA Corporation
CPC International Inc.
Caltex Petroleum Corporation
Carnation Company

Category III. Needs to Become More Active
Ashland Oil, Inc.
Borg-Warner Corporation
Carrier Corporation
J.I. Case Corporation
Dominion Textile, Inc.
Donaldson Company, Inc.
Eaton Corporation
Ferro Corporation
Foster Wheeler Corporation
Hoover Company
Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.
Johnson Controls, Inc.
Mine Safety Appliances Company
Nalco Chemical Company
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Wilbur-Ellis Company

Category IV. Endorsers With No Employees and No Equity
American Express Company
Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Englehard Corporation
GenCorp Inc. (formerly The General Tire & Rubber Company)
Pepsico, Inc.
Rockwell International Corporation
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Transworld Corporation

Category V. New Signatories
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
Alexander and Alexander Services, Inc.
Allegeny International, Inc.
Amdahl Corporation
American Airlines, Inc.
American Brands, Inc.
American Standard Inc.
Avery International, Inc.
Bausch & Lomb, Inc.
Becor Western, Inc. (formerly Bucyrus-Erie Co.)
Bell & Howell Company
The Black and Decker Manufacturing Co.
Carlton Paper Corp. Limited

*Based on Short-Form Reporting
**New Signatory
***Ownership transferred to minority position in new South African Company, SAMCOR.
never knew before, such things as computers, sensors, lasers, microchips, robotics and so on. If we are to survive, we will need skills to become a part of this new mechanized world; otherwise the unemployment lines will grow longer, the welfare rolls larger and the deficits of the U.S. government bigger.

If America want to help solve the budget deficit problem, America should work towards taking people off welfare and putting them in training programs like OIC so they can become skilled workers and economic contributors to society. We are constantly being told that the overall outlook for the national economy continues to improve, yet the economic plight of the disadvantaged communities still lags far behind the national average. For some things might be better, but for too many things have not changed. Obviously, we are experiencing a period unlike any in recent history. And just

But all that glitters is not "Diamonds." At JCPenney, you'll find a wealth of beautifully coordinated bedroom fashions, ranging from the bold and contemporary to the romantic and fanciful to the very traditional. Halston III "Diamonds" twin-size: Comforter $80, sheets $11.99, Sham $35.

Halston II "Diamonds.
The jewels of our collection.

(Continued from Page 8)

as obviously, it is incumbent upon us to "reach out" and assist every American who walks through the doors of our national network of skills training centers across this land. This is our reason for being.

Next on Rev. Leon Sullivan's agenda for changing the cries in the streets from "Burn, baby, burn" to "Build, brother, build" was a powerful example of controlled economic power called the 10-36 Plan. He asked the members of Zion Baptist Church to contribute an average of $10 a month for 36 months to launch a grand project, a profit-making component that would involve manufacturing, residential and commercial development and the granting of loans to small businesses.

The result of this experiment was Progress Investments Associates (PIA), whose building company developed a number of businesses, among them, the first large aerospace company owned by Blacks in America. Scores of present Black manufacturers and owners of businesses throughout America received their start with the help of PIA.

PIA's shareholders are mostly members of Zion Baptist Church who have contributed over $2 million in seed money to launch this experiment in capitalism. At first there were 50 contributors, then 200, then 600, then 4,200. About $160 of every $360 was channelled into one of the non-profit ventures, including housing for families with low and moderate incomes and loan to small businesses.

PIA's real estate holdings include Progress Enterprises, Inc., which owns several business facilities, and OIC Ventures, Inc., which owns the office building on North Broad Street which houses OIC's Philadelphia office, a bank and city and state offices.

PIA's other real estate developments include Progress Plaza, a fully-occupied, highly profitable North Philadelphia shopping center. Progress Plaza is the largest Black-owned and operated shopping center in America. There is also the Progress Haddington Shopping Center in West Philadelphia.

The first success harvested by the 10-36 Plan was the 96-unit Zion Gardens Apartments, the first of its kind in the East. PIA's other housing developments include the 115-unit Mill Creek Townhouse Development in West Philadelphia, Opportunities Tower, one of the finest housing complexes for senior citizens in the city, 155 rehabilitated units at scattered sites in West and Southwest Philadelphia and some 100 rowhouses that were acquired from the city, rehabilitated and resold.

Progress Human Services Center, a (Continued on Next Page)
Sullivan

$6-million building, located near Progress Plaza in the heart of Philadelphia. It provides multiple social, health and human services to residents of the community.

Sullivan: The Shaker

"My involvement in the struggle against apartheid was predictable. Throughout my adult life I have engaged in attempts to promote the dignity and rights of the oppressed. Accordingly, when [as the first Black member of the Board of Directors] I advocated that General Motors withdraw from South Africa [on account of that nation's apartheid policies], it was only in the context of years of personal struggle for human liberation."

Thus, Rev. Leon Sullivan explains the evolution in his thinking and activism that gave birth to the Sullivan Principles. After a 24-months lobbying crusade, on March 1, 1977, the initial Statement of Principles was signed by 12 major American companies. Today, over 100 companies are signatories to the Principles.

Statement of Principles

1. Nonssegmentation of the races in all comfort, locker rooms and work facilities.

2. Equal and fair employment practices for all employees.

3. Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.

4. Initiation and development of training programs that will prepare Blacks, Coloureds and Asians in substantial numbers for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.

5. Increasing the number of Blacks, Coloureds and Asians in management and supervisory positions.

6. Improving the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

The Sullivan Principles have been criticized as being too weak or too stringent. Some say Sullivan himself is out of touch with the current situation in South Africa. Sullivan is well aware of these criticisms. He is satisfied neither with the pace nor the breadth of progress. To these critics, he says:

"I have attempted to make it clear from the beginning that the principles are not the total solution to the South African problem, and that even if they were implemented to the optimum, the principles alone could not end apartheid. Apartheid is a ruthless, inhumane system of practices and laws deeply embedded in the world's most racist society, and in order for apartheid to be completely eradicated, it requires the combined efforts of many forces, including governments, companies, churches, unions, the United Nations, those who believe in justice within the country, and world public opinion. But it is my firm opinion that the multinational corporations have a major role to play. In the past, they have been the main beneficiaries of cheap labor and profits from this evil and unjust system and among its main supporters. It should be the responsibility of these companies to help change that system. Otherwise, they have no moral justification for remaining in South Africa and should be compelled to leave the country.

Though limited, progress has been made during the eight years that the Principles have been in force. In 1977, Blacks were not even legally considered 'employees' in South Africa. Some significant changes can be noted:

- Throughout South Africa, plants are being desegregated despite the law.
- Blacks and other non-Whites are being upgraded, for the first time, to administrative and supervisory positions.
- Blacks are supervising Whites for the first time.
- Blacks and non-Whites are being trained for skilled jobs in ever-increasing numbers.
- Black representative registered and unregistered trade unions are now beginning to be recognized.
- Technical schools training Blacks and other non-Whites are being built.
- Black businesses, in increasing numbers, are being initiated.
- Equal pay for equal work is beginning to be instituted.
- Companies are beginning to improve the quality of life for Blacks and other non-Whites outside the workplace: in housing, health care and education.
- For the first time, some company executives are beginning to lobby for an end to all racial discriminatory laws and the apartheid system.

Before November 1984, the Principles concentrated mainly on relatively small-scale social and economic issues. On that date, however, corporate signatories were instructed to "proceed immediately to take action to":

- Support changes in influx control laws to provide for the right of Black immigrant workers to normal family life;
- Support unrestricted right of Black businesses to locate in urban areas;
- Influence other companies in South Africa to follow the standards of equal rights principles;
- Support the ending of all apartheid laws.

In a recent interview, Sullivan revealed that he had put Corporate America on notice. He said:

"On May 2nd, I put Corporate America on notice... If apartheid is not abolished in actuality, all foreign corporations should leave the country. This should be followed by a total ban on all imports and exports. If, however, everyone redoubles his efforts now—governments, churches, unions, and companies—a new country can emerge. I think it's even possible that within five years blacks will hold high positions in the central South African government. Oh, you'll still have much unrest, with many people killed, and large destruction of property, and disintegration in the black community, and resistance from right-wing whites, and conflict among white South African liberals. Whatever happens, South Africa's in for a great deal of disorder and upheaval. You can't expect a three-hundred-year condition to change overnight. One of the biggest things to be contended with, I'm afraid, is the whites' fear of the blacks.

We're going to have to develop confidence in everybody that what must be done can be done. If not, there'll be increasing polarization, and armed resistance, and the start of a race war that, as I've said, could engulf all of Africa and much of the rest of the Western world. I think that the majority of the white community of South Africa would rather see non-violent change than armed struggle. And, believe me, those are the only alternatives.

A Giant for Our Time

If it were not for Dr. Leon Sullivan's roaring, yet rhythmic voice of reason among our then-reticent Black leaders, the unusual coalition of well over 80 national Black-led community-building organizations known as the national Assault On Illiteracy Program (AOIP) might never have become a reality with its "affective-oriented" or community-building approach to literacy enhancement.

Thanks to Dr. Sullivan's encouragement, Black Americans have begun working far more earnestly and productively together in new community-building ways for the uplifting of our people, our communities and our nation as a whole. Because of this man (and many, many others)" "wonderful things and unexpected things" are happening and will continue to happen for us all.

In the Rev. Dr. Leon Howard Sullivan, Black America has truly fashioned a giant for our time. He is indeed a "master builder for all mankind."