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Trek To Equality; Westward To Canaan

(Top) Dr. Barnett Grier, author, signs books as Councilmembers Amelia Moore and Chuck Beatty, Mrs. Grier and Trud Whittemore, Riverside Mayor Association President, look on. (Left) Richard Esparriza and Grier. (Left) The Grier family: daughter, Jackie, wife Eleanor, and granddaughter look on. For more MLK Coverage see special tabloid Inside.

Urgent Plea For Blood Donors

Low donor turnout is local Blood donor centers, combined with increasing demands on the national blood supply related to the O.J. Simpson trial, has prompted officials at the Blood Bank of San Bernardino to issue a nationwide emergency appeal for volunteer donors.

"When the local blood supply begins to falter, we often have to move blood and blood components from other areas," explains Marion Fowles, director of the Blood Bank of San Bernardino. "With the Simpson trial, we need more blood."
Watkins Seeks to Improve the Quality of Life in Rural America

As Watkins seems to be taking steps to ensure better health outcomes in rural America, the impacts of vitamin D deficiency, which affects up to 100 million people, are discussed. Watkins aims to increase the understanding and awareness of vitamin D deficiency in rural communities, emphasizing the importance of multivitamins and dietary changes. Watkins's efforts are set to improve the quality of life, focusing on rural populations who are often underserved in terms of healthcare.

Watkins brings fresh outlook in federal service

Watkins was selected for the Board of Directors of the US Department of Agriculture to bring fresh perspectives and innovative solutions to the rural community's challenges. Watkins's background in business and leadership positions in rural communities ensures that the perspectives brought to the Board are well-suited for addressing the unique needs and complexities of rural areas.

Local citizens and business entrepreneurs in rural communities share their views on the impact of Watkins's board service. They express appreciation for Watkins's approach to listen, learn, and collaborate to improve the quality of life in rural America. Watkins's dedication to rural communities demonstrates a commitment to ensuring that everyone, regardless of where they live, has access to essential services and opportunities.

Watkins's Board service is expected to bring positive changes, particularly in light of the historic Black colleges and universities that are part of the USDA's focus on rural development. Watkins's appointment aligns with the USDA's commitment to supporting the economic development and well-being of rural areas.

Watkins's diverse background and leadership experiences in rural communities, including his work with the USDA and the National Black Farmers Association, make him a valuable asset to the Board of Directors. His efforts aim to create a healthier, more prosperous future for rural America.
January 18th
Brea, Suite 300, Inglewood. 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. The special speaker will be Judge Harvey Jones, Chalone Democratic Lunch Club of San Bernardino.

January 19th
Robert Merrill Opening January 19th - February 23, 1996. For information please call (909) 682-2766.

January 22nd
South Coast Air Fermentor in the California Theatre, 562 W. Fourth Street, Brea. Phone (714) 856-6088 for reservations. The course is taught by Dr. Freeman, who has conducted numerous seminars in the area of alcohol fermentation.

January 25th
CALIFORNIA THEATRE: Special Screening of "The Fires of Heaven." This is a special arrangement. For more information, call (909) 682-2766.

Lecture: The Beauty of San Bernardino will host Shirley Peterson, President of Northern Oregon Community College. She will speak on the subject of developing and implementing an arts program in the college's state-supported humanities education unit in psychology.

LECTURE: Dr. Joan Borysenko, author of "The Dharma Bums," will talk about her book, "Drawing on the Thames: A Journey Through India." For more information, call (909) 682-4425.

LECTURE: San Bernardino State University Vice-President of Northern Oregon Community College, she can speak about the possibilities of developing and implementing an arts program in the college's humanities education unit in psychology.

WORKSHOP: South Coast Air Fermentor at the California Theatre, 562 W. Fourth Street. For information, call (909) 682-2766. Free to San Bernardino members only.

EXPO: Empire Stamp & Coin Expo will be held from February 1st-4th. For list of dealers, call (909) 682-4425.

February 1st
Inland Empire Symphony Orchestra "Our American Hero" at the California Theatre, 542 W. Fourth Street, Brea. Tickets: $12; $10, $21; $6. For information, call (909) 841-3341 for information.

February 19th
CARPETED FLOOR MATS
• Power Steering
• Automatic Overdrive
• Power Locks
• Power Windows
• Air Conditioning
• Power Sunroof
• Power Rear Window Tint
• Power Mirrors
• Power Accessories
• Power Brakes
• Power Luggage Rack
• Leather Seats
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- Power Luggage Rack
- Leather Seats
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New Life To Hold Workshop

The New Life Ministry Baptist Church located at 1332 North Medical Center Drive, will host a workshop on the 20th of January, 1996 from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The clinic will be Dorine Younger, Minister of Music for House of Truth Church in Oakland, California. Bishop Williams Spencer, Pastor.

Elijah Singletary is the Pastor. There is no registration fee. For more information call (909) 885-7653.

Loving Word Deliverance To Hold Marriage Classes
Pastor Harvey Jones, Loving Word Deliverance, will be teaching a marriage class beginning January 19th, 6:00 p.m. at 7440 Stirling Ave, San Bernadino. For more information call (909) 793-1074.

Sister's Agape Breakfast
Several Baptist Churches of Redlands will host the Second Sister’s Agape Prayer Breakfast on January 20th, 9:00 a.m. at Hilton Hotel in San Bernardino. For more information call (909) 793-1074.

Questions & Answers

QUESTION: Dear Pastor Wood, I believe in God and go to church every Sunday. How will I know for sure whether I really go to get help when I go to church? Anonymous, San Bernardino, CA

FEAST: First, all it takes more than just believing in God to get to heaven. The Bible says, "...the devil believes in and teaches God and trembles." (James 2:19)

You must believe in and confess Jesus Christ as your Lord and live for Him.

The Bible says, "...faith without works is dead." (James 2:26)

There is a level above just believing that is, living for God.

Secondly, base your confidence of eternal salvation in the word of God and your feelings. Sometimes you won't feel like you're saved but that makes no difference. In Acts 5:11-19, Peter said that is the testimony: That God has given us eternal life, and this life is in Him. He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son does not have life. These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, that you may know that you have eternal life, and that you may continue to believe on the name of the Son of God. "Therefore, if you have Jesus you have eternal life, period! If you don't have Jesus, you don't have eternal life, period! Jesus is the answer! (James 2:5)

Rev. Dr. Reginald Woods

When I Die, Am I Really Going To Heaven?

There's no heaven when I die? Really chew on that. When I die, I'll be...in heaven when I die?

Anonymous, San Bernardino, CA

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The Ultimate in Gospel Music

HOSTED BY PASTOR JAMES MILLER

SUNDAY WORSHIP 2:00 p.m.

PASTOR JAMES MILLER

PSALM 105:16. Teach Me My Name And Do My People No Harm

The Original Black Jews

O
geniality made them of both Hebrew and Canaanite descent; but their women were Canaanite womans, even though their men were Hebrews. By George Washington, they were considered neither white nor black, and the influence of the Hebrews on the Canaanites was such that the descendants of the Canaanites were known as Black Hebrews.

In the Bible, the story of the Israelites is filled with examples of how they were influenced by other cultures. For instance, the story of Joseph, who was sold into slavery by his brothers and later became a powerful man in Egypt, is a clear example of how the Israelites were influenced by other cultures. In the book of Genesis, we see how the Israelites were influenced by the culture of Egypt, and how they were able to adapt to the new environment.

The story of Joseph is also a clear example of how the Israelites were influenced by the culture of Egypt. He was sold into slavery by his brothers and later became a powerful man in Egypt. He was able to adapt to the new environment and rise to power, which he used to help his family and people.

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POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY BE CUT DRASTICALLY.

HEALTHCARE DELIVERY WILL BE OUTDATED.

INTRODUCING THE NEW SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER.

Just how healthy is San Bernardino County's future if the new Medical Center opens as proposed? A simple examination of the planning reveals the seriousness of the problem which the County is struggling with today.

Take the costs, for example. According to recent analysis, it's projected that the $647 million Medical Center could suffer more than $50 million in losses each year.

And when you consider that San Bernardino County borrowing has recently increased more than 3,000%, and that many of the proposed funding sources for this project remain uncertain, you have to wonder: where will all this money be coming from?

Which leads us to our second point: local cutbacks. It's inevitable that County losses of this magnitude will be felt everywhere - from police, fire and emergency service all the way to our parks, museums and libraries.

Worse still? The toll this ill-fated facility will undoubtedly take on our taxes. And if all this weren't enough to make you feel bad, consider one more fact: the thinking behind the construction of this "new" facility is literally 10 years outdated. In 1986, when the project was initially approved, the delivery of healthcare centered around inpatient services rendered in a hospital. But today, outpatient care is not only preferred in most cases, but is also more cost-effective. As is, this gigantic undertaking will rely overwhelmingly on inpatient care, even though an increasing number of beds remain empty in hospitals throughout the County.

Our diagnosis: the new Medical Center is truly not an efficient way to deliver care. But fortunately, there's still time for all of us to work on a healthier alternative. One that can potentially downsize current plans, make better use of existing local hospitals, and ultimately, keep our County's finances in the pink, not the red.

Join the growing number of concerned citizens who want the best treatment possible for San Bernardino County. Please call 1-800-374-4494 today to find out more.

Concerned Taxpayers for a Healthy San Bernardino Coalition Members:
- San Bernardino County Taxpayers Association
- San Bernardino County Sheriffs Employees Association
- Community Hospital of San Bernardino
- St. Bernardino Medical Center
- Loma Linda University Medical Center
- San Bernardino County Building Industry Association
- We the People for Responsible Government

Healthcare shouldn't make the County sick.
### '95 VW Jetta GL
- **MSRP:** $16,100
- **FWY DISC:** $1,000
- **YOUR PRICE:** $15,100
- **VIN#:** 0082520

### '95 VW Passat
- **MSRP:** $19,265
- **FWY DISC:** $1,500
- **YOUR PRICE:** $17,765
- **VIN#:** 000260

### '95 VW Jetta GL
- **MSRP:** $16,100
- **FWY DISC:** $1,000
- **YOUR PRICE:** $15,100
- **VIN#:** 203204

### '96 VW Golf
- **MSRP:** $16,600
- **FWY DISC:** $1,000
- **YOUR PRICE:** $15,600
- **VIN#:** 001994

### '96 VW Jetta GL
- **MSRP:** $16,020
- **FWY DISC:** $1,300
- **YOUR PRICE:** $14,020
- **VIN#:** 056113

### '96 VW Jetta GLS
- **MSRP:** $17,590
- **FWY DISC:** $1,300
- **YOUR PRICE:** $16,290
- **VIN#:** 048438

### '96 VW Passat
- **MSRP:** $24,945
- **FWY DISC:** $1,300
- **YOUR PRICE:** $22,945
- **VIN#:** 092230

### '96 VW Passat
- **MSRP:** $24,945
- **FWY DISC:** $1,300
- **YOUR PRICE:** $22,945
- **VIN#:** 092604

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**1995 Volkswagen Blowout!**

**'95 VW Jetta GL**
- **MSRP:** $16,100
- **FWY DISC:** $1,000
- **YOUR PRICE:** $15,100
- **VIN#:** 0082520

**'95 VW Passat**
- **MSRP:** $19,265
- **FWY DISC:** $1,500
- **YOUR PRICE:** $17,765
- **VIN#:** 000260

**'95 VW Jetta GL**
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**Sale Ends 1/25/96**
UCLA atop Pac-10 with sweep over
Cali and Stanford

By LEILEN STEIN III
BNV Sports Editor

The Bruins' defense, led by guard Ed Gray, cornered the 35-point Cali Bear, as the Bruins swept the Bears with a 93-73 victory at Pauley Pavilion.

Gray, who is averaging 15 points per game and 4.7 assists per game, displayed his talents, as he tied the record for most points in a game, as well as the record for most assists in a game for UCLA.

"It felt great (to contribute) and it seemed the guys were looking at me, so, whatever happens, happens," Gray said.

"I just do whatever I can to help the team out," he added.

Gray also had a triple double, as he tied the record for most points in a game for UCLA.

"I'm not really a leader, who's very vocal, but I have to improve my ball handling, because I will want it a little more. I'm close to a lot of the girls on the team, so, I just do whatever I can to help the team out," he said.

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A part of its ongoing commitment to information, education and entertainment, Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (TBS) hosts the Fourth Annual Trumpet Awards ceremony on Monday, Jan. 22, 1996. In celebration of Black History Month, the Turner Awards salutes the outstanding achievements of African-American men and women who have distinguished themselves in medicine, education, literature, politics, sports, business and entertainment.

Kerena Clay, TBS President and CEO, said: "You know, athletes, to play ball. I've had other meetings, and Ovitz, a former Los Angeles Lakers president, was a follower and friend of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Turner Awards reflect the message stated in the 1967 CNN "Trumpet of Conscience" sermon delivered by Dr. King.

The Turner Awards honors are as follows:

Kathleen Battle - Opera singer Battle has long entertained audiences around the world with her angelic voice. She has performed with some of the world's greatest orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic, Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Orchestra de Paris. Battle has received five Grammy Awards for her collection of records, which have been released internationally. She graduated from the College Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati.

Johnson L. Cochran, Jr. - Defense attorney Cochran, Jr., has long been a leader in the African-American community. After serving as a deputy city attorney and assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, he received a Pioneer of Black Legal Leadership Award in 1979. Besides practicing law, Cochran, Jr. has lectured throughout the country about various aspects of the criminal justice system.

Virginia C. Cobur - Senior Vice-President of Worldwide Operations for Miller Brewing Company - As the senior vice-president, Cobur oversees all plant operations, brewing, research, engineering, quality assurance, purchasing and corporate operations, planning and improving.

Ebeny Magazine named her among its "Top Black Executives in corporate America."

Saxton earned a bachelor of sciences in industrial management from Central Michigan University.

Evans-Williams, President, NAACP - As chairperson of the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Evans-Williams has dedicated herself to human rights and equality. Her goal is to link together business, government and social causes toward this effort. Even Williams' first husband, Megs, was murdered as a result of his involvement with the Civil Rights Movement. She has committed herself to the struggle for justice for all individuals.

Catherine L. Hughes, CEO and President of Radio One Inc. - Hughes is the CEO and owner of Radio One Inc. of Washington D.C. Radio One Inc. is a multi-million-dollar corporation and employs a staff of hundreds. Hughes is also the head of a talk show aired in African-American audiences. Hughes' concern extends to the community. In one of the major operating companies, contributors to the Pisay Woods Summer Camp for inner-city children.

Dr. LaShelle D. Laffall Jr., Medical Director, Dr. LaShelle D. Laffall, Jr. has accomplished many goals in his life, but his most important work has been saving the lives of those stricken with cancer. He graduated from Howard University College of Medicine and has gone on to become a professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery, Howard University College of Medicine. His honors include a presidential appointment on the National Cancer Advisory Board, the Kaiser Permanente Award for Excellence in Teaching and inclusion in the book Best Doctors in the United States.

Charity Pride, Musician - Thirty-six-year-old one hits, singles, more than 25 million albums sold worldwide and 31 gold and four platinum albums, including one quadruple-platinum, are just a few of the accomplishments of musician Pride. Dozens of her chart toppers of the past, such as "So Good When You're Bad And Kiss an Angel Good Morning," have become modern classics. Pride was also the first African-American to be inducted into The Grand Ole Opry.

Ronald Townsend, President of Turner Original Productions, Townsend has been involved with the broadcast industry for 35 years. Beyond his career as a broadcast executive and station manager, Townsend is the past president and current board member of the Big Brothers of the National Capital Area and the past president and a member of the National Capital Area Board of Directors.

Larry Hughes, Head coach, Atlanta Hawks and of the U.S. Olympic men's basketball team - He is the winningest coach in NBA history. Wilkens was also the recipient of the 1994 Turner Original "Away in the Field" award. Wilkens holds the distinction of having participated in more games as a player and/or head coach than anyone else in league history. Special honorees include Harry Belafonte, entertainers and activists: Dr. Pedro Jose Greq, historian/physician, Elvira "Tiger" Woods, U.S. amateur golf champ; and the late legendary character star "King" Cole.

Cayton serves as executive producer of the 90-minute ceremony, with Jay Saber, CNN vice president and executive producer of news features, serving as producer and Alicia M. Cardwell is managing producer. Pat Mitchell, president of Turner Original Productions, also serves as executive producer. Vivian Schiller, senior vice president of Turner Original Productions, is senior producer and Cyd Goffinberg is supervision producer.

Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (TBS), celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, is the leading supplier of programming for the basic cable industry and a major distributor of news and entertainment product around the world.

Randolph Subject of New Public Television Film Biography

A Phillip Randolph: For Jobs and Freedom - The story of A.P. Randolph, labor activist and civil rights pioneer, is the subject of a new public television film biography premiering during Black History Month. Narrated by actress Lynn Whitfield, the program airs February 2, 1996 at 8 p.m. ET over PBS (check local listings). A.P. Randolph For Jobs and Freedom is a production of WETA, Washington, D.C., and made possible by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and Anmark, selecting 25 years of employee service. (From source: National Annals)
All 1996 Mercury’s
Tracer……………4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
Mystique………4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
Cougar …………4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
Sable ……………4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
Grand Marquis 4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
Villager …………4.9% For 48 Months
or 600 Rebate
"We've got some difficult days ahead. But it really doesn't matter with me now, because I've been to the mountaintop. And I've looked over. And I've seen the promised land."

--Martin Luther King, Jr.

MLK Flip Schulke courtesy of Black Star

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**This Issue Contains:**

* MLK Chronology
* I Have A Dream Speech
* Community MLK Celebrations

AND MUCH MORE...

**Supplement To The**

*The Black Voice News*

The Inland Empire News in Black and White

Thursday, January 18, 1996
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, 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 captivity.

But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that 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. One 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 languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize an appalling condition.

In a sense we have come to our nation’s Capital 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 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, so far 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 have 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 no 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. Now is the time to open the doors of opportunity to all of God’s children. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksand of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of the Negro. 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 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 whirwinds 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 forever be on the good side of the faith which despises violence. We must forever hold fast to the banner of beauty and the arc of justice.

I am not at this time preparing to define the actual meaning of freedom. I am not at this time determining who are the Negroes and who should determine that. Nor am I attempting to Sarcastically define the meaning of “14+.” It is clear, however, that there is a long and tough journey ahead. It will not be completed in one day. Let us begin today, with a new day, with confidence. As the Negro gains his rightful place in the American society, his community must be involved and active in the political process of this nation. Let us begin today to create a world of justice. Let us begin today to bridge the chasm of this nation and to live up to the great ideal of the United States of America.

I Have A Dream

By Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
I Have A Dream Speech

presence here today, 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 march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking 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. I have a dream today.

We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

We can never be satisfied as long as a 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 from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned 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 Northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not walk in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is 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 slave owners 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 desert state sweltering with the heat of injustice and 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 the state of Alabama, whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, will be transformed into a situation where little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little White boys and White girls and walk together as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the 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 with which I return to the South. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform 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 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 Pilgrims' pride, from every mountain side, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. Let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops 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 snow-capped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks 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 molehill of Mississippi. From every mountaintop, let freedom ring.

When we let freedom 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!"

Remembering King's Vision

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.

--Martin Luther King, Jr.
Chronology Of Life Of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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

1935: January 15: Martin Luther King, Jr. attends David T. Howard Elementary Schools, 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: January 15: 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 to the Baptist ministry. June: King graduates from Morehouse College with a B.A. in sociology. September: King enters Crozer Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After hearing Dr. A.J. Muster and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, preach on the life of the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, he begins to study Gandhi seriously.

1951: June: King graduates from Crozer Theological Seminary with a Bachelor of Divinity.

1953: June 18: King marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Alabama.

1955: May 17: The Supreme Court of the United States rules unanimously in Brown vs. Board of Education that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

1956: January 30: A bomb is thrown onto the porch of the Kings' Montgomery home. Coretta King, yolanda King, and church member Lucy Williams are in the house; one is injured.

1957: January 27: An unexploded 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.

1958: June 23: Dr. King, Oby Wilkins, executive director of NAACP; Prince Randolph, civil rights activist and co-founder of the Pullman Porter's University; and Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, meet with President Eisenhower.

1959: February 2: Martin and Coretta's King spend several weeks in India as guests of Prime Minister Nehru, studying Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence.

1960: January 24: The King family moves to Atlanta. Dr. King becomes co-pastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. February 1: Students in Greensboro, North Carolina launch widely publicized sit-ins which spark a wave of similar protests throughout the south. February 17: A warrant is issued for Dr. King's arrest on charges that he did not pay his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income taxes. April 15: The Student Non-violent 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. May 28: Dr. King is acquitted of 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 19-27: Dr. King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is jailed, on a charge of violating state trespass law. That charge is dropped but King is still held on a charge of violating his probation is a traffic arrest case. He is ultimately transferred to Reidsville State Prison, where he is released on a two-thousand-dollar bond.

1961: January 30: Dexter Scott, the King's third child, is born. May 4: The Congress of Colored Equality (CORE) organizes the first group of Freedom Riders. The Freedom Riders, intent on integrating interstate buses, leave Washington, D. C., by Greyhound bus shortly after the Supreme Court has outlawed segregation in interstate transportation terminals.

1962: September 20: James Meredith makes his first attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi. He is actually enrolled by Supreme court order and is escorted onto the Oxford, Mississippi campus by U.S. marshals on October 1. October 1: Dr. King meets with President Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.

Continued on page 11
MLK Celebrations Around The Inland Empire

The Inland Empire was full of activity for the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday celebrated Monday. The weekend started with a Bi-county Unity Gathering, held in San Bernardino. The keynote speaker was Claud Anderson, author of Black Labor White Wealth. The purely cultural and unifying day was full of activity with speakers, entertainment, and a huge African village, where organizations and businesses gave information and sold products. More coverage on this event will be in next week's Black Voice News.

On Sunday the Rialto Freedom and Cultural Society held their 8th Annual celebration. The guest speaker for the celebration was Linda F. Coleman, City Council member in Birmingham, Alabama. Pastor Chuck Singleton led the 15th Annual Prayer Breakfast in San Bernardino before the annual march and celebration around the statue of King in front of city hall in San Bernardino.

Riversiders were up early with the 3rd Annual Walk-A-Thon, held at Boardwell Park. Close to 300 people were involved with walking, eating, the program, and the booths. Radio station 99.1 was on hand providing the music for the day.

The Rialto Black History Committee held their 11th Annual Luncheon at the San Bernardino Hilton Hotel. The MC was Dennis Hegwood, Rialto Chief of Police. The guest speaker was Penny Sweetenburg-Lee, Christian, motivational speaker, and political activist. She is a member of New Hope Baptist Church and filled-in for Pastor LeMar Foster, Sr., who was unable to attend because of illness. Sweetenburg-Lee brought the house down with her challenge to the audience to fulfill the dream and vision of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Riverside residents received a treat as they attended the opening of "Westward to Canaan: African American Heritage In Riverside 1890-1950", a new exhibit that opened on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. The opening and the book signing of longtime Riverside Dr. Barnett Grier was nicely received by the Riverside community. Over 1000 people were in attendance for the occasion.

The exhibit is part of the Riverside Museum’s ongoing effort to interpret the cultural diversity of greater Riverside and the vicinity. Museum staff worked closely with the community to develop the exhibit. As the large crowd went through the museum, many were able to point out their family members, friends and many Second Baptist Church members enjoyed the exhibit used by the late Dr. William Thomas. There is even one of the old pews.

Three major migrations from the deep south brought many Black pioneer families to the California “Land of Canaan”. The Stokes family were among the early settlers. In Riverside, many became policemen, firemen and of course ministers.

The sound of oohs and ahhs filled the area, as people commented on the quality of the museum exhibit. But they were a little disappointed at the size. “We need more room,” said Dr. Vincent Moses, Curator. “The exhibit will change during the year long exhibition,” he said. “This exhibition offers the youth of the African American community an opportunity to encounter positive role models within the historic community and to share in the pride of today’s community. As the facilitator of this important endeavor, the Museum is serving its mission to produce a complete and accurate picture of the area’s development focusing on an otherwise under-represented but vital part of Riverside’s heritage,” said Richard Esparza, Executive Director.

The Museum Association published the Trek To Equality written by Dr. Grier. Grier speaks of his life as the son of a formerly enslaved African. He additionally writes about life in Riverside during the past five decades.

The NAACP’s 11th Annual Ecumenical Program was held at Second Baptist Church in Riverside. Many residents came out to hear Rev. L.E. Campbell, Pastor of Park Ave. Missionary Church. Others on program were, Rev. Will Edmonds, Assistant Pastor 2nd Baptist, Elder Jesse L. Wilson, pastor, Kansas 7th Day Adventist, Rev. Williams, pastor Amos Temple CME Church, Rev. John Jackson, Park Ave. MBC, Eunice Williamson, President of Riverside NAACP, and Pastor T. Ellsworth Gantt, II, Second Baptist Church. Campbell spoke on the theme, “Where are the nine?” The message was taken from Luke 17:11. Jesus healed 10 lepers and only one returned to thank Him. He asked where are the nine. NAACP has helped many people and only a few ever return to give thanks and to give back to the organization.

The last program of the day was held by the AME Ministerial Alliance at St. Paul AME Church. Male Choruses sang from St. Paul and Bethel, Fontana. They brought the congregation to their feet. The preacher for the hour was Rev. Frank Gray, Pastor of Quinn AME Church in Moreno Valley. He spoke on The Valley of the Dry Bones, asking the question, Can these bones live? The reason Black people are having so much trouble is because we are as disobedient as the Israelites. We are not doing what God has commanded us to do. “We must instill desire in our children,” he said. Dr. King had a dream, and the dream can only be fulfilled when African-American men come back to the church, the foundation. The only thing that will allow the bones to live is the word of God,” he ended. Then he brought the bones alive as he called on the congregation for help. He connected the foot bone to the leg bone and the leg bone to the hip bone, the hip bone to the back bone and the back bone to the neck bone and the neck bone to the head bone. The congregation got the message.

In Recognition of a great American who carried the banners of hope and peace for all peoples...

TOM MULLEN
Supervisor, Fifth District County of Riverside

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Eighth Annual Rialto Freedom And Cultural Society

Pictorial Review

Fifteenth Annual Prayer Breakfast

Eleventh Annual Rialto MLK Luncheon
NAACP Holds 11th Annual Ecumenical Program

"Along the way of life, someone must have sense enough and morality enough to cut off the chain of hate. In the final analysis, all life is interrelated. All humanity is involved in a single process, and all men are brothers."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Westward To Canaan Opens
Affirmative Action: Is It Our Saving Grace and Where Do We Go From Here?

"Passing The Torch: Igniting The Vision of a New Generation"

By Linda Coleman

We African Americans are the recipients of people who were former slaves—but they were people with a vision. It is ironic that all of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities that we attend today were built over 100 years ago by those who had so little, yet did so much. They built great institutions, reared and increased the number of African and nickels. They knew the value of an education although many of them never had the opportunity to attend college. They had a vision for a race of people who would follow. They did not get, nor expect aid from the government. Their strength was in God and each other.

The irony is, here we are today 100 years later and we struggle to keep the doors open to those institutions that they built.

While these days everyone is debating "Affirmative-Action" there seems to be some confusion as to what it really means. What began as a set of public policies, in recent years have become profoundly distorted. Historically, the political motivation behind both Equal Opportunity and Affirmative-Action came from the struggle to abolish slavery in the aftermath during Reconstruction. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution attempted to destroy the second class legal and political status of African Americans. This was expressed in the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

In 1941 A. Philip Randolph mobilized thousands of Blacks to march on Washington, calling upon the Roosevelt Administration to carry out a series of Civil Rights reforms. To halt this mobilization, Roosevelt agreed to sign Executive Order 8802, which outlaw segregationist hiring policies by defense related industries that held federal contracts. The Executive Order not only increased the number of African Americans who were employed in wartime industries, but expanded the political idea that government could not take a passive role in dismantling racism.

This position was reaffirmed by President T. Truman’s Committee on Government Contract Compliance, which urged the Bureau of Employment Security to Act and affirmatively to implement the policy of nondiscrimination.

Although the term Affirmative-Action was not used until President Kennedy’s Executive Order 11246 in 1961, the basics of taking proactive steps to uproot discrimination has been around for a long time. Ironically, it was a Republican Administration in 1964 that the Civil Rights Act was signed, under President Richard M. Nixon, a long and later became known as the "Philadelpia Plan.”

This initiative required the federal contractors to set specific goals for minority hiring. As a result, the racial percentages of minorities in construction increased from 1% to 12%.

In 1978 the Bakke decision handed down by the Supreme Court overturned the policy of setting aside 16 out of 100 medical school slots for minorities for the University of California. Whites became increasingly of the opinion that any positive steps taken to address racial inequities, no matter how modest, somehow was at their expense. Reform efforts described as "Racial Diversity, Goals and Timetables” were characterized by conservatives as quotas.

Despite widespread rhetoric that the vast majority of Whites will lose their jobs and opportunities due to Affirmative-Action, this policy has not been proven by polls taken.

White women have been the largest beneficiaries. They have gained access to educational and economic opportunities through the implementation and enforcement of such policies. But most of them clearly do not share the political perspectives of African Americans and Hispanics on these issues, nor do they perceive their interests to be at risk if Affirmative-Action programs are abandoned. The Gallup Poll showed that less than 5% of the White women polled felt discrimination in the workplace, a problem compared to 41% of the Blacks and 38% of the Latinos. Forty-one percent of the White women polled said it was not a problem.

We’ve had a quarter century of affirmative-action programs, goals and timetables. It is not just those in the workplace who have been affected. We are a nation of consumers, where goods are allocated according to the race of the consumer. We are told that we are a colorblind society.

But our struggles against inequality predate Affirmative-Action, and one day very soon the masses who continue to be oppressed and held back by the waverings of this land will come together as a people worldwide. We need to come together and find common ground. We must work to take Affirmative-Action to a higher level. The assault on Affirmative Action by the Supreme Court has created conflicts for hundreds of cities throughout this nation. Some businesses that were making efforts to share the economic pie, now feel that they have no obligation to put back into communities that for years they have taken from.

Many Black leaders feel that this is nothing more than the 1890 Dred Scott Decision, wherein White America is being told that they have no responsibility or obligation to provide opportunities to all Americans regardless of race. We spend more money trying to keep people poor in this country than empowering and equipping them with the tools they need to share in the American dream.

As we celebrate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. one who fought and gave his life for freedom, who struggled and sacrificed that we would no longer be judged by the color of our skin, one who asked the question, "Where do we go from here?" Let’s take time to look at the man or woman in the mirror. As we do this I want to expound on what I feel are some of our barriers.

1. Compacency—Thinking we have arrived. We got too satisfied. Forgot the bridge that brought us. Some of us could care less if the bridge was there for others to cross. The I got mine syndrome.

2. Apathy—Insensitive to the plight of our people. They ride around in the Beamer. They don’t go back to the neighborhood to give back. I’m comfortable why worry about others. This is one reason we continue to battle the demons of the past. We must understand what may have won the battle but the war rages on.

3. Lack of Race Pride and Support—UNCF—Major contributors are White corporate sponsors. Churches are major institutions (they talk, the talk, it’s past time for action, we must control our destiny) not millionaires individually, but collectively we are.

4. Self Imposed Cast System—Lighter Blacks don’t want to marry darker ones, wrong side of the tracks, split levels vs shot gun homes, educational and social divisions. All of these further divide us as a race of people. Our youth learn more from what we do than from what we say. Understand, no matter how far you go—you are still Black. This self imposed cast system leads us to the last barrier.

5. That of mental slavery — They locked Mandela up for over 20 years but still he rose. We must not be about perpetuating mental enslavement. For surely we will have crippled generations to come. We cannot afford to be like the elephant, once tied as a baby, unable to break the chains and ropes, but now as grown adults, sleeping giants, we are afraid to test the water and use our own strength and resources. We must ignite the flame of a dream for the future and thus the past generation. We must not let the flame die for history will surely repeat itself.

Someone once said that a man is like a race of people unless it uses its own talents, takes pride in its own history and own memories, it never really fulfills itself completely. No one is going to do more for us than we’re willing to do for ourselves.

We must not abandon that independent spirit that was instilled in our forefathers that were brought here from Africa, the principles of unity, self determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. For we have come this far by faith. Our Bible tells us and our religious leaders preach that if you make one step God will make two. Each day of the tools we write our own history and sow seeds of the next generation.

Linda F. Coleman is presently on the Board of Directors of the Birmingham City Council. She was first elected in 1985. She is the relative of Dr. and Mrs. Will Roberts of Rialto. She was the speaker at the 8th Annual Racial Freedom and Cultural Society Martin Luther King, Jr. Luncheon.
St. Paul - Valley of the Dry Bones

Pictorial Review

MLK Walk-a-Thon

Trek To Equality
"Share The Dream" With MLK Cards

Reverend Wiley Burton and Cheryl Brown, President of Brown Publishing announce the release of a unique greeting card to celebrate the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. The new card includes a multi-lingual invitation for several guests to gather at the invitees home to celebrate Dr. King's birthday. The card can also be used as a greeting card to acknowledge the special holiday.

"Out of the ashes of the fires and frustrations to rebuild Los Angeles after May of 92's insurrection, Rev. Wiley Burton has developed a plan to help rebuild the broken and non-existent relationships in the community. A plan that is based on the concepts of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to "One day see, Black Children, White children, all Children" playing with one another. It is in the spirit of his message and the celebration of the national holiday that the unique original multi-cultural MLK card was developed," said Brown.

As a tribute and celebration, thousands of citizens all over the world will support the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. holiday by inviting friends, co-workers and neighbors of different cultures into their homes for dinner or lunch. The purpose is to create "Unity In Our Community," a dream of Dr. King's. The dinner will give the human race and its various cultures a chance to break bread together so we can better understand and love each other. Let's share recipes, culture, issues and the future together. Let us all invite a friend or two to share a meal and enjoy in the spirit of a better tomorrow.

"When I explained the card concept of breaking bread, sharing cultures and forming unity in the community by inviting another cultural family into one's home as a needed theme to support the survival of The Martin Luther King holiday, Mrs. Coretta King was elated, happy, and very positive about this unique idea," said Rev. Burton.

"That's beautiful, that's very parallel to Martin's wants and hopes. Martin wanted all people to somehow get together and share inter-racial bindings of friendship, he also thought that somehow by meeting in individual homes, they could create the need to unify all people," said Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The concept is simple. Invite a person from another culture for a meal. Breaking bread together is the most ideal way to get to know someone of another culture because cultures evolve around the common denomination of meals.

"I got the idea last year on Dr. King's birthday," said Rev. Burton. "I was talking to a multi-racial group of students about African American traditions. We were discussing the need for some kind of way to unite people of different races and cultures to celebrate the racial harmony that was Dr. King's Dream, when this idea hit me," Burton added.

Brown and Rev. Burton both feel that for years the dominant media have made it seem that Dr. King's birthday was only a Black Holiday. "Mean while my children have been telling me that, (Dr. King's birthday), not just an African American holiday. They contended that it should be a day we all celebrate," said Rev. Burton.

His idea is that the day should be used to celebrate unity. "I want people of all races to use the birthday celebration of this century's most prominent advocate for racial harmony as the catalyst to get together to practice and celebrate racial harmony. Today, more than ever our nation needs a real sharing of unity in all cities to bring us back together," Rev. Burton said.

"We developed and produced this unique multi-purpose invitational cards in an effort to bring people of all races together for at least one day" said Rev Burton.

The cards are available through mail order only for now but Brown Publishing is developing the supply networks to put the cards into stationary stores across the nation by January.

Brown believes that the dinner will give the human race and its various cultures a chance to break bread together so we can better understand and love each other. "Let's share recipes, culture, issues and the future together. Let us all invite a friend or two to share a meal and enjoy in the spirit of a better tomorrow," said Rev. Burton.

The price for Dr. Martin Luther King Invitational Cards is $2.00 each. A box of 12 cards is $14.95 plus postage and handling. To order your cards call 1-909-682-6070. Or send a check or money order to: Brown Publishing, MLK Cards, 1583 West Baseline Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92411.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>March 28: Bernice Albertine, the King's fourth child, is born. March-April: Sit-in demonstrations are held in Birmingham to protest segregation of eating facilities. Dr. King is arrested during the demonstration. <em>1964</em> April: Dr. King writes &quot;Letter from a Birmingham Jail&quot; while imprisoned for demonstrating. May 3-5: Eugene &quot;Bull&quot; Connor, director of public safety of Birmingham, orders the use of police dogs and fire hoses on the marching protesters. May 20: The Supreme Court of the United States rules Birmingham's segregation ordinances unconstitutional. June: Dr. King's book Strength to Love is published. June 11: Governor George C. Wallace tries to stop the court-ordered integration of the University of Alabama by &quot;Standing in the schoolhouse door&quot; and personally refusing entrance to Black students. June 12: Medgar Evers is assassinated in front of his home in Jackson, Mississippi. August 28: In Washington, D.C. the March on Washington is held. Dr. King delivers his &quot;I Have A Dream&quot; speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. November 22: President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>July: Bloody Sunday. About 650 marchers in Selma were attacked by police wielding tear gas, clubs and bull whips. The assault, recorded by the national media, left 70 Blacks hospitalized and another 70 injured. Summer: Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) initiates a voter-registration drive, run by Black and White students, called the Mississippi Summer Project. June: Dr. King's book Why We Can't Wait is published. June 21: Three civil rights workers - James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner - are reported missing after a short trip to Philadelphia, Mississippi. Their bodies are found six weeks later by FBI agents. July: Dr. King attends the signing of the Public Accommodations Bill, part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by President Lyndon B. Johnson in the White House. August: Riots occur in New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. September 18: Dr. King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican. December 10: Dr. King receives the Nobel Prize in Oslo, Norway.</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>February 21: Malcolm X is assassinated in New York City. March: Unitarian minister James Reed is beaten by four White segregationists in Selma and dies two days later. March 15: President Johnson convenes the nation and Congress, describing the voting rights bill he will submit, and uses the slogan of the civil rights movement, &quot;We Shall Overcome.&quot; June 25-28: Over three thousand protest marchers leave Selma for a march to Montgomery, protected by federal troops. They are joined along the way by a total of 25,000 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 11-16: Thirty-five people die in riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California.</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>Dr. King rents an apartment in a Chicago ghetto. February 23: 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 25: The Supreme Court of the United States rules that any poll tax is unconstitutional. May 16: Dr. King agrees to serve as co-chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam. An anti-war statement by Dr. King is read at a large Washington, D.C. rally to protest the war in Vietnam. June: Sickness Carmichael and Willie Ricks, both of SNCC, use the slogan &quot;Black Power.&quot; June 6: James Meredith is shot soon after beginning his 220-mile &quot;March Against Fear&quot; from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi. July 10: Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an &quot;open city&quot; in regard to housing.</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>January: Dr. King writes his book Where Do We Go From Here? While in Jamaica, he meets with prime ministers of the 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 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-three die and 324 are injured in the Detroit riots. July 26: Dr. King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young, Jr. (executive director of the National Urban League), appeal for an 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.</td>
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| 1968 | February 12: Sanitation workers strike in Memphis, Tennessee. March 28: Dr. King leads 6,000 protesters on a march through downtown Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers. Disorders break out during which Black youth loot stores. One person is killed. 50 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 4-11: 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 the rate of 1,200 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. To help these students, the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund provides for the brightest, at historically black colleges and universities. Feeding their passion for knowledge. And giving them the power to realize their dreams. BECAUSE THE PRESENT IS OUR FUTURE.
An individual has not started living until he can rise above the narrow confines of his individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity.”

--Martin Luther King, Jr.

Community Hospital
of San Bernardino

Salutes The Memory Of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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