Crisis Comments on Black Press Not Mainstream Media

By Tyrone Z

Members of the Black Press criticized a program held by the American University Communications Department in Washington, D.C. recently. Called "The O.J. Simpson Trial and the Media," the program included civil rights journalists and members of the audience, but lacking was a key element — the Black Press.

"As the old saying goes, they still don’t get it."

After the Marion Barry trial, after the Million Man March and after the O.J. Simpson trial, they continue to go to the same sources to get opinions on what Black America is doing," said Bill Reed.

"(They) have coined words to put us in a box... that’s not us," Murphy said. "They are no more mainstream than anybody else. The weekly press is as important as the daily press."

According to Mr. Reed, mainstream media "sees itself as a media company, owned, transformed, and for White people only. The Black press should have been brought on board."

"There is a significant need that until "Whites turn the page," "listens to other voices" they will continue holding such forums, examining their media coverage and bringing in those voices that are considered experts on race and Black America."

"As the old saying goes, they still don’t get it," said Bill Reed, executive director of the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) umbrella group for over 200 African-American newspapers.

"At the Million Man March trial, after the O.J. Simpson trial, they still don’t get it," Reed said. "Bill Bill's special program in 1990 to strengthen the African-American community."

"The success of the Special Markets program affirms that growing our business with African-American newspapers is a good business for all of us," said Del E. Schoutt, USAir Chairman/CEO. "It is an affirmation that working with and embracing customers in diverse markets is the way to build partnerships like the ones we celebrate here tonight."

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Watkins Seeks to Improve the Quality of Life in Rural America

By Charisse M. Jackson

Watkins is not your typical Washington, D.C., politician. When she refers to taxpayers as "customers" and speaks in terms of the Federal Government as "customer friendly" and being "sensitive to customers' needs," she is probably the first Black woman to do so.

Dr. Watkins, the founder of a national public policy think tank, is the first African American woman to be elected the President of the Rural Business and Community Development Service (RBDS) at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She has been named as Acting Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

In an address challenge—promoting economic and business development in rural communities with less than 50,000 of the poorest and most isolated rural Americans, Native and Asian American, Black, Hispanic, and Women-owned businesses to achieve 20 years of executive level experience in managing and administering private and public private and public programs in Washington, D.C.

As Watkins recognizes growth rates of more than $75 billion annually in government, Small Business Administration, and Federal procurement, it is important to consider a broader range of socioeconomic criteria for decisions about the cost of our nation's health care system.

Alfred Lomax

Too Many Vitamins

By Dr. Ernest Levitan

Vitamin E—In 1938, two large studies showed a strong association between a high intake of Vitamin E from supplements and a reduced risk for heart disease. The results, though, aren't conclusive and more data is needed to assess the benefits vs. the risk before we recommend people take the pills.

The Recommended Daily Allowance for Vitamin E is 15 mg and 12 mg for women. Some researchers may recommend up to 1,000 mg are safe. In some people, though, doses of more than 2,000 mg a day may cause weakness, fatigue, nausea and diarrhea. Large amounts of Vitamin E interfere with blood clotting, so it is not recommended for people at risk for heart disease. Supplementation, though, can cause various bleeding problems especially among drugs that interfere with clotting. For example, Folate—The U.S. Public Health Service Advises women of childbearing age to take 400 mcg per day to prevent neural tube defects. One should note the current RDA for women is 180 mcg. The results are evident that Polio Aiding with B6 and B12 lower levels of homocysteine, and increased activity associated with the increased rate of heart disease.

The American intake (200 mg) is currently more than twice the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of 400 mcg of Vitamin E.

Vitamin B6—many people have heard claims that B6 helps reduce heart disease. The truth is that although this has not been proven. Proven use of more than 25 mg per day can cause nerve damage in which the birth can be irreversible. The ideal is 2 mg and men and 1 mg for women.

Many reported cases of toxicity occurred among women taking 86 mg to relieve migratory neuritis associated with pellagra.

The evidence is mixed as to whether the vitamins actually benefit health.

Nicotinamide (Niacin)—in doses large enough to cause at least 3,000 mg may cause facial flushing, fatigue, skin diarrhea, and vomiting depending upon the preparation and the dose ranges from 13 to 19 mg.

Excess Niacin with aggravate glucose intolerance associated with Type II (Non-Insulin-Dependent) Diabetes Mellitus. Because of the potential for this side effect, the Food and Drug Administration is requiring the lowering doses of Niacin should only be taken under a physician's supervision.

Carson Elected As SBCCD Board Of Trustees President

Riverbench County Supervisors Select 1996 Leaders

To Subscribe To The Black Voice News Call (909) 889-0506


Established in January 1972

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Your comments and criticism are always welcome. Write to the publisher at the above address.
MARRIAGE CLASS: Pastor Harvey Jones will be teaching a marriage class every Friday at 7 p.m. at 7480 Sterling Ave., San Bernardino. The public is invited to attend. For more information, call (909) 864-8451.

REGULAR MEETING: The Democratic Central Committee of San Bernardino will meet every Friday at Noon at 8241 W. 2nd St in San Bernardino. For more information, call (909) 793-0614.

January 13-14 209

LETICIA & LOYALDE (COSMIC): Riverside University Physicians will present Leticia & Loyalde a conference forza and healthy eating. For more information, call (310) 825-0641.

January 15 209

TRAINING SESSION: One out of five adults in Riverside County are unable to read or write. Come to this free class to learn how to improve your reading skills. Child care will be available. Call (909) 705-0011.

January 16 209

STAND UP! COMIC! - A historic event: The Riverside County Reads Committee presented a henry by Jack Chapman, Executive Center, 11023 Euclid Ave, Bloomington, CA, 92314. For more information, call (909) 396-3058.

January 17-20 209

HUMANITY will conduct its monthly Volunteer Night, at the Adventist Deliverance Ministries, 2139 W. Highland Ave, San Bernardino, 7:00 p.m. For more information, call (909) 588-3241.

January 18-19 209

LECTURE: The Beauty Club of San Bernardino will host Rev. wijim Thomas, Vice-President of Northern-Grenada University, to discuss the opportunities for developing and implementing an arts program for the all-component employees. The lecture is on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Museums. The event will be held at the Martin Luther King, corner of 4th St. and Arrowhead avenue across from Arrowhead. For more information, call (714) 588-2084.

January 18-20 209

LECTURE: The Beauty Club of San Bernardino will host Michael Wander, Vice-President of the Chapman College, as she speaks on her responsibilities of developing and implementing an arts program for the all-component employees. The lecture is on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Museums. The event will be held at the Martin Luther King, corner of 4th St. and Arrowhead avenue across from Arrowhead. For more information, call (714) 588-2084.

January 19 209

CLASS: Israel's Talent Contest on at 2:00 p.m. at Lovejoy Auditorium, Loma Linda University, 11126 Lovelace Ave, Loma Linda, 7:00 p.m. For more information, call (714) 749-4375.

January 20 209

CLASS: Israel's Talent Contest on at 2:00 p.m. at Lovejoy Auditorium, Loma Linda University, 11126 Lovelace Ave, Loma Linda, 7:00 p.m. For more information, call (714) 749-4375.

January 21 209

RENEWAL: Pastor Harvey Jones will be renewed as the Pastor at First Baptist Church. For more information, call (909) 705-0011. The service will be held on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Museums. The event will be held at the Martin Luther King, corner of 4th St. and Arrowhead avenue across from Arrowhead. For more information, call (714) 588-2084.

January 22 209

WORKSHOP: South Coast Air Quality Management District, 3443 Orange St, Riverside. For information, call (714) 793-2193. The workshop will be held on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Museums. The event will be held at the Martin Luther King, corner of 4th St. and Arrowhead avenue across from Arrowhead. For more information, call (714) 588-2084.

January 22-23 209

LECTURE: The Beauty Club of San Bernardino will host a training seminar for the Career Development for the 997-877. The seminar will be held on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Museums. The event will be held at the Martin Luther King, corner of 4th St. and Arrowhead avenue across from Arrowhead. For more information, call (714) 588-2084.

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January 26 209

CLASS: Israel's Talent Contest on at 2:00 p.m. at Lovejoy Auditorium, Loma Linda University, 11126 Lovelace Ave, Loma Linda, 7:00 p.m. For more information, call (714) 749-4375.

January 27-28 209

CLASS: Israel's Talent Contest on at 2:00 p.m. at Lovejoy Auditorium, Loma Linda University, 11126 Lovelace Ave, Loma Linda, 7:00 p.m. For more information, call (714) 749-4375.
New Life To Hold Workshop

The New Life Ministry Baptist Church located at 1312 North Medical Center Drive, will host a workshop on the 20th of January, from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. The clinician will be Dorrie Younger, Minister of Music for House of Truth Church in Oakland, California. Bishop Williams Spencer, Pastor.

There is no registration fee. Attendees are invited to attend in the name of the Lord. Call (909) 883-7655.

Questions & Answers

When I Die, Am I Really Going To Heaven?

The Bible says, “Said without works is dead.” (James 2:26)

There is a level above heaven that is called the Glory land. On the other side of death there is an existence like no other. There is a place where there is no sin and no evil. Second, 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 John 5:11-13, “I am the resurrection and the life. The one who calls on my name will never perish, but I will rescue them from eternal death.” This is the testimony. The God who has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son of God 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 in 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 2:20. Keep relying in and confess Jesus Christ as your Lord and live for Him.

Rev. Dr. Reginald Woods

Sister’s Agape Breakfast

Sister’s Agape Breakfast 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.

In Conversation At Life Changing Ministries

Life Changing Ministries would like to extend an open invitation to all interested in a free evening of singing bright,gems fellowship (God’s Emeralds Magnifying His Son) called “Conversations in Concert” on Friday, January 19th at 7:00 p.m. The second singer, Norma Richardson and Veronica Lewis, are members of Life Changing Ministries. Lewis has ministered in song since the age of 9 and has ministered in numerous countries so far away as San Francisco. Strong vocal vibrations come from this very talented lady whose message is “Totally Sold Out For Jesus.” Richardson was a Peoples Choice nominist for 1994 and is currently working her Demons which is scheduled for release in 1996. This soothing and dynamic vocalist message is “A Labor of Love to God In Song.” Her word desire is to open broken hearts and relationships restored through the power of Jesus Christ.

For more information, call (909) 882-5277.

Rev. Williams

First Baptist Church

286 71st Street P.O. Box 1339 Perris, CA 92370 Phone: 909-378-5277

Wednesday Worship 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Night: 7:00 p.m.

First Baptist Church

286 71st Street P.O. Box 1339 Perris, CA 92370 Phone: 909-378-5277

Wednesday Worship 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Night: 7:00 p.m.

AMOS TEMPLE 2731 11th St. Riverside, CA 92507 (909) 373-1667

Worship Services

Morning Worship 8:00 a.m.

Sunday School 9:30 a.m.

Morning Worship 11:00 a.m.

Prayer and Bible Study Wednesday 6:30 p.m.

Rev. Williams

Rev. Marvin L. Brown

The New Joy Baptist Church

Service held at: Central Avenue & 3rd Street

3439 Riverside Boulevard

Riverside, CA 92507 (909) 684-8442

Weekly Services

Sunday Morning Worship 9:30 a.m.

Cooling Hour 10:45 a.m.

Cooling Hour 12:00 p.m.

Tuesday Thursday – 5:00 p.m.

Rev. Roy Harris, Sr.

Rehearsal 7:00 p.m.

Saturday Prayer breakfast 11:00 a.m.

Church Council 7:00 p.m.

Rev. Marvin L. Brown

Friday Cool Hour Service 7:00 p.m.

Life Church Of God In Christ

3439 Riverside Boulevard

Riverside, CA 92507 (909) 684-8464

Weekly Services

Sunday Morning Worship 9:00 a.m.

Evangelistic Service 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Night: 7:00 p.m.

Rev. Roy Harris, Sr.

Rehearsal 7:00 p.m.

Saturday Prayer breakfast 11:00 a.m.

Church Council 7:00 p.m.

Rev. Marvin L. Brown

Pastor

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ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

3353 W. 21st Street

San Bernardino, CA 92401 (909) 781-7783

Sunday Worship Services

8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.

Sunday School 9:00 a.m.

Wednesday Bible Study 7:00 p.m.
Quinnie Ame Church
Rev. Frank Gray, Pastor
29200 Allison Drive
Monrovia, Valley, CA 92252
(909) 535-5500

Order of Service
Sunday School
Morning Worship
Bible Study

Quinnie Ame Church
Rev. Frank Gray, Pastor

Order of Service
Sunday School
Morning Worship
Bible Study

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3100 N. State Street, San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 981-4475

Rev. Dr. Johnny W. Brown,

Second Baptist Church
3100 N. State Street, San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 981-4475

Monday Services
11:00 a.m.
Morning Worship
11:00 a.m.

Church of God In Christ
Rev. Dr. Johnnie W. Brown, Pastor

Morning Worship Hour 11:00 a.m.

Morning Worship Hour 11:00 a.m.

Church of God In Christ
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Morning Worship Hour 11:00 a.m.

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Rev. Dr. Johnnie W. Brown, Pastor

Morning Worship Hour 11:00 a.m.

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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. Instead of 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.

Healthcare shouldn't make the County sick.

Concerned Taxpayers for a Healthy San Bernardino Coalition Members:
- San Bernardino County Taxpayers Association
- Community Hospital of San Bernardino
- Loma Linda University Medical Center
- San Bernardino County Building Industry Association
- St. Bernardine Medical Center
- We the People for Responsible Government
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FWY DISC: $1,500
YOUR PRICE: $17,705
VIN# 00026

1995 VW Jetta GL
MSRP: $16,100
FWY DISC: $1,000
YOUR PRICE: $15,100
VIN# 203304

1996 VW Golf
MSRP: $16,600
FWY DISC: $1,500
YOUR PRICE: $15,600
VIN# 001994

1996 VW Passat
MSRP: $19,700
FWY DISC: $1,500
YOUR PRICE: $18,200
VIN# 014642

1996 VW Jetta GL
MSRP: $16,710
FWY DISC: $1,200
YOUR PRICE: $15,510
VIN# 014860

1996 VW Golf
MSRP: $15,020
FWY DISC: $1,000
YOUR PRICE: $14,020
VIN# 000113

1996 VW Golf
MSRP: $17,590
FWY DISC: $1,300
YOUR PRICE: $16,290
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**Sports**

**UCLA atop Pac-10 with sweep over Calf and Stanford**

Johnson and Bruins break Cal's jinx at Pauley Pavilion, 93-73.

By LELAND STEIN III

**By Leland Stein III**

**Sports Editor**

LOS ANGELES - Firing the previously unbeaten - in conference play - Stanford Cardinal with one of the Pac-10's best teams, has come into Westwood and seized, 94-56, by the jarring UCLA Bruins.

Then, California and the nation's best freshmen, as well as Pac-10 conference cornerstones, Stanford, UCLA, and UCLA's second place in the Pac-10, are now a match that is expected to again - at conference play - and leaves a beaten form.

Defensive Statistics: 8121, UCLA had the last hand of sophomore Kris Johnson on its way to a 93-73 victory that ended Cal's streak of three consecutive wins over the Briers at Pauley Pavilion.

"The last three years they have come in here and beaten us," said UCLA sophomore guard Toby Bailey, "but we were focused and had momentum when they were going to come at us. I think we wanted it a little more."

"I'm getting ready right now at the point and the team is pick-

**UP AND OVER:** UCLA's Charles O'Bannon floats over a Cal defender. By Photo by Gary Margonery-BN

**DEFENSE:** UCLA's Kris Johnson eyes Ed Gray on defense. By Photo by Robert Atwood-BN

**LADIES HAVE GAME:** (L-R) Julia Gray, Jennifer Hendee, and Keyshia Alexander in North L. By Photo by Robert Atwood-BN

**DALLAS OVER-COMES GREEN BERG And Pittsburg squeaks by Indianapolis.**

By LELAND STEIN III

**BVN Sports Editor**

SAN ANTONIO - Now that the Super Bowl matchup is set, the question that begs to be asked is: Will we have a competitive and exciting contest this time?

All indications say the game will indeed be more competitive than the ones we have all witnessed in the past few years. Although the early line has the Cowboys as 12 1/2 point favorites, this version of the AFC's sacrificial lamb -Steelers - will not be blown out. But the 10 to 12 point margin might just show out.

"I don't think of myself as the main reason everybody has put our past and I just try to contribute what I can," Rembert said. "Sometimes we are picking up the slack."

"I feel sorry for the lady who's very vocal, but to do it to help point out things and lead the team."

"I've worked on my outside shooting and I'm shooting. Usually I stayed in the paint... but this year I've been trying to move outside and expand my game."

"I'm a different team from last year, and, that's the way I play and you can see that," Rembert said.

"We have inside and outside players. We lack the perimeter shooting that we had last year, but we have a couple of people stepping up..."

"I just do whatever I can to help the team on the court. If there is a loose ball, I'm dving for it. If the ball goes, I'm trying to box out and rebound... do whatever needs to be done in the game."

Meanwhile Gray has the task of leading the team on the floor, but her 34 points per game average shows she can contribute offensively as well.

"The point guard should be the leader of the team," Gray said. "My job is to start the plays and keep people ball handing. Everything we do starts from the point position. Recognizing plays and things like that, when things start to fall apart, it's my job to get us straightened out.""

"It can be done, but it's hard for her to be the team's team leader," Johnson said. "Sometimes people's attitudes come in, but you just have to pull everyone together and get it going, by getting back to our game plan. Sometimes you hurt people's feelings, but you just have to do what you have to do. I leave it on the court.

"What's happening is, it's hard for her to be the team's team leader," Johnson said. "Sometimes people's attitudes come in, but you just have to pull everyone together and get it going, by getting back to our game plan. Sometimes you hurt people's feelings, but you just have to do what you have to do. I leave it on the court.

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TBS, Inc. To Hold Fourth Annual Trumpet Awards

Executive" in corporate America. Colbert earned a bachelor of sciences in industrial management from Central Michigan University.

MYRIS EVERS-WILLIAMS, President, NAACP - As chairperson of the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Evers- 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, Meek Evers, 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 Owner 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 at the helm of a talk show aimed at African-American audiences. Hughes' concern extends to the community. She is one of the major operating partners and contributors to The Pansy Woods Summer Camp for inner-city children. Dr. LaSalle D. Laffall Jr., Medical Director - Dr. LaSalle D. Laffall Jr., MD. has accomplished many goals in his life, but his most important work has been saving the lives of those with cancer. He graduated from his class at Howard University College of Medicine and has gone on to become a partner and chairman of the Department of Surgery, Howard University College of Medicine. He has received a presidential appointment on the National Cancer Advisory Board, the Kaiser Permanente Award for Excellence in Teaching and has been in the Book Best Doctors in the United States.

CHARLIE PRIDE, Musician - Thirty-six number-one hits, 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 his chart toppers of the past, such as "So Good When You're Bad and I'm 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 Entertainment - Townsend has been involved with the broadcast industry for 35 years. Beyond his career as a broadcast and operations manager, Townsend is the past president and current board member of the Big Brothers of the National Capital Area and is currently a board member of the National Capital Area board of directors. RANDolph Subject Of New Public Television Film Biography

Randolph Subject Of New Public Television Film Biography

A. Philip Randolph: For Jobs and Freedom - the story of Alaska 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 9:00 p.m. ET on PBS (check local listings). A. Philip 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 Amtrak, selecting 25 years of employee service. (Photo courtesy National Archives)
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“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

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 Have A Dream

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, 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 languished 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 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 marvelous 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
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.

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 wallow 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 mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So 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 mountainside, 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!"
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 - 1944: King 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 - Father James Farmer establishes the 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.

1951 - June: King graduates from Crozer Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After hearing Dr. A. J. Muste and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson preach on the life and teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, he begins to study Gandhi seriously.

1955 - June: King marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Alabama.

1954 - 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. October 31: King is installed by his father as the 20th pastor of Dexter Avenue Church in Montgomery, AL.

1956 - June 5: King receives a Ph.D. in Systematic Theology from Boston University. November 17: Yolanda Denise, the King’s first child, is born. December 1: In Montgomery, AL, Rosa Parks, a 42-year-old seamstress, refuses to relinquish her bus seat to a white man and is arrested.

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 is in youth and community work in Montgomery, AL. He begins to work on the Montgomery bus boycott, which continues until December 21.

1959 - February 2: March 10: Martin and Coretta 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.

1961 - January 30: Dexter Scott, the King’s third child, is born. May 4: The Congress of Racial 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 a Supreme court order and is escorted onto the Oxford, Mississippi campus by U.S. marshals on October 1. October 4: Dr. King meets with President Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.

1966 - April 14: The 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 1966. 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 the state’s trespass law. That charge is dropped but King is still held on a charge of violating his probation, a traffic arrest case. He is ultimately transferred to Reidsville State Prison, where he is released on a two-thousand-dollar bond.


1968 - April 4: Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated. He is buried in Atlanta, Georgia.

1970 - January 20: Martin Luther King Jr. is posthumously awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
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 American 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 Councilmember 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 richly 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 pulpit 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 aahs 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 underrepresented 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 Gant, 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.

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TOM MULLEN
Supervisor, Fifth District
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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
“Passing The Torch: Igniting The Vision of a New Generation”

By Linda Coleman

Dr. George Washington Carver said “We will not reach success and excellence are not measured by heights attained but by obstacles overcome.”

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 outlawed 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 S. 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 label later known as the “Philadelphian 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.

While 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 perspective 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 is 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 that seem to be the only true Blacks and males still dominate the upper ranks of senior management, constituting 29% of the nation’s total workforce. Whites make up 95% of all senior managerial positions at the VP level and above. In contrast, women make up 40% of the total workforce. The 1990 Census show White women held 40% of all middle management positions while their incomes lagged behind White males, over the past 20 years. White women have made greater gains in terms of real earning power than Blacks or Hispanics in the workforce.

The U.S. Supreme Court rulings of set aside for minorities and the ending of an Affirmative-Action program aimed at racial integration of schools usher in a new chapter in a long and bitter struggle for racial justice in America. No one is certain of how the Affirmative-Action landscape will be shaped by recent rulings, but there is no question that their impact will be significant and greatly restrict the Affirmative-Action programs as a means to making racial justice a reality.

Birmingham, one of the cities in this fashion as most racially oppressive government policies, implemented a U.S. Justice Department constructed Affirmative-Action Program to remedy discrimination, was sued by White firefighters, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed itself and sided with the White firefighters leaving Birmingham holding the bag and millions of dollars in lawsuits.

Today the courts say Birmingham has violated the rights of its White employees in its efforts to halt racism against Black and we now have to meet a strict scrutiny test to prove our case. We say run the tapes, read your history, the whole world documented what happened in BOMBING-HAM. But we’ve come a long way. With the make-up of the current Federal Courts and the Supreme Court, it appears that we have an ally there. The recent Adarand decision further restricted minority business set-aside programs. The Court however, has not thrown out or ruled that Affirmative-Action Programs are unconstitutional.

Our own Justice Clarence Thomas has forgotten where he came from. His action stigmatizes it’s beneficiaries to adopt a dependent attitude, but it did not seem to affect his attitude nor that of the numerous White females who are the largest beneficiaries.

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 waving laws of this land will come together as a political power force. 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 those who 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 did we go wrong? — Lets 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. Complicacy—Thinking we have care less if the bridge was there for others to cross. The I got mine syndrome.

2. Apathy—Insensitivity 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 that maybe we have won the battle but the war rages on.

3. Lack of Race Pride and Support—UNF—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 only 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 me 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 new fight 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 owns its 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 week we write our own history and sow seeds of the next generation.

Linda F. Coleman is presently on the Birmingham City Council. She was first elected in 1983. She is the relative of Dr. Harry S. Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, which urged the Bureau of Employment Security to Act and affirmatively to implement the policy of nondiscrimination.
St. Paul - Valley of the Dry Bones

Pictorial Review

MLK Walk-a-Thon

Trek To Equality
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 inter­racial 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 Invit a ti o nal 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.

"Hatred and bitterness can never cure the disease of fear; only love can do that. Hatred paralyzes life; love harmonizes it. Hatred darkens life; love illumines it."--Martin Luther King, Jr.
1963 - 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. April 16: Dr. King writes "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" while imprisoned for demonstrating. May 3, 4, 5: Eugene "Bull" 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 "Standing in the schoolhouse door" 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 "I Have A Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. November 22: President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

1964 - March 7: 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.

1965 - February 21: Malcolm X is assassinated in New York City. March 9: Unitarian minister James Reos is beaten by four White segrega-

1966 - 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: Sockley 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, he visits India. 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. Phillip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young, Jr. (executive director of the National Urban League), appeal for an end to the riots.

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 at the rate of 1,200 per hour. April 8: Coreta 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.

Dreams

All parents dream of putting their kids in a seat of education. In this seat a child grows up to be a grade "A" student.

The student dreams of academic achievement, leadership, and success.

To help these students, the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund provides for the brightest, at historically black public 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.

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