

## The beauty of it all is the beauty of it all.



Beauty flows through the new Camaro Sport Coupe. It takes on a new dimension in every sleek turn of the taut Camaro shape. You see it in Sport Coupe's new aggressive stance, posed on Goodyear Eagle GT tires with 15" Rally Wheels, sporting blackout mirrors and performance striping. You hear it in the throaty growl of the available 2.8 Liter V6 with Multi-Port Fuel Injection resonating from splitter exhausts. Cradled in the full satisfaction of reclining seats, you feel beauty in the precision flow of a 5-speed gearbox and the lithe agility of an all-new sport suspension inspired by the Z28. Best of all, in Sport Coupe all this Camaro is yours at a beautiful low price. The beauty of it all really is the beauty of it all!

\*Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price including dealer prep. Tax, license, destination charges and other available equipment additional. V6 engine (\$350).

Camaro. The Heartbeat of America.

TODAY'S CHEVROLET -

## -Coretta King

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Starving a child is certainly violence.

We have defined violence is the broad terms
— institutional violence - the way institutions
are set up, most of them in our society, create
violence. Schools are structured in such a way
that cause a lot of the violence that the kids
are acting out.

So when you begin to deal with violence and all its many forms. It's what we try to address in our workshops on non-violence. It's about a 4-day workshop where we bring people in from across the country and take them into this process so that they begin to see very quickly that they are part of the solution.

That non-violence - they have to look at themselves first. If they are trying to deal with non-violence - first thing is look at you'self. Pe'ple begin to see how they can change - they are not defensive.

In doing it in a group - when they leave—have to leave - it's like a family. Everybody feels so close to each other. They say if I could take this family with me and back to my community - but fact that they have experience it - now that's something I can do. I can begin to organize. That's what non-violence is all about.

If you want to call it demonstration - that's fine, but that's not non-violence - that's just

one little piece of the whole process. When we teach people this, they begin to appreciate the use of non-violence.

The economic boycotts, the economic sanctions in South Africa, which Martin called for in 1962, and with Chief Uthuli — who was the first — Ralph Bunche was the first black and he was the second in Africia in the 50s who got the Noble Peace Prize and Martin was the third black.

Chief Uthuli and Martin issued a statement and called for sanctions on South Africa - a very strong statement. Sanctions as we know them today is the same thing they were talking about.

They believe it could be done - Great Britain and the U.S. the two major nations could help get the other nation to withdraw their patronage - to isolate South Africa in such a way that you would have no choice but to change as we come into the 20th century.

That's non-violence. But what you're doing you are not focusing on it on Botha or anybody else - you're focusing it on their system, the system of apartheid.

The coalition of conscience is what the March on Washington is called. What we needed to do was focus on a goal which we could achieve — the holiday bill. I was there when it failed last time with five votes. I had been lobbying but it was mostly done on the inside. It wasn't spread out to the outside and there was no coalition mobilized outside.

John Conyers was running it and legislator can only do that - they can't go outside and mobalize. The movement folks have to do this. Even though the Democrats were in office, it failed.

I have the feeling if we mobilized properly in 1983 we could get that bill. I said to John it's time for the bill to come up again. He introduced the bill. It probably started in 82 and we had the hearings etc.

Katie Hall was chairman of the committee by then. She could not get that legislation out of her committee for the 15th holiday. There were not votes.

She called and said that I want to meet you, John Conyers introduced the bill and it was for the 15th. She told me who she was working with, and they suggested that I ought to introduce my own bill.

Her members told her they would vote for it if it was set for the 20th. I had thought we would have to compromise, but I didn't know we would have to do it this early - I thought it would be further down the road.

If George Washington's birthday was set back to Monday I knewMartin's would be set back. I said okay, I will go along with that. As long as we work for the ideal. If we can't get the ideal, then we do the next best thing. And I support that.

But make sure you keep John in the process
- he's introduced it year after year after year.
He kept it alive inside and we're try to keep
it alive outside. We looked at Congress to see
what kind of legislation was before Congress
and we came up with about 12 pieces of
legislation - apartheid was one of them.

What we did was to move those bills after we got this one passed. When the Caucus took place in Sept. 1983, Bill Gray said the bill is not going to have enough votes. I said Bill why didn't you let us know.

Did you know that we have 750 people in our network. All you have to do is put that network to work and set it in motion. I said we can pass this bill. And do you know within a few weeks that bill passed the House. So it works.

This is the kind of thing we try to look at - in terms of even our conference. What can we focus on, look at a policy change. First you have to talk it out and have a policy statement.

Then if you know how to do a bill you get someone inside the Congress to transform it into a bill. That's how bills are passed. That's how they come from the people. This is what we try to teach, practical politicis.

If we ever get money for this, I what to have the workshops going, just teaching - I called for it at least eight years ago in one of my annual addresses, but we still don't have it going regularly.

You can't institutionalize too much in the school system right now, but we're going to get it done. What we're trying to do is get a curriculum on Martin in the school system and some of them are doing it.



At one of the many meetings Mrs. King had with U.S. presidents, this one occurred in July 1982, where President Jimmie Carter and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. were participants.