

Chapter 1 : Martin Luther King Jr Solider Field Peace Rally Historic Original Photo Set | eBay

SOLDIERS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING by Dr. Sidney Eugene Welch, is an outstanding ground level account of the real Civil Rights Demonstrators told by a person who was.

Background[edit] King on death[edit] As early as the mids, King had received death threats due to his prominence in the Civil Rights Movement. He had confronted the risk of death, including a nearly fatal stabbing in , and made its recognition part of his philosophy. He taught that murder could not stop the struggle for equal rights. After the assassination of President Kennedy in , King told his wife Coretta , "This is what is going to happen to me also. I keep telling you, this is a sick society. Memphis sanitation strike King traveled to Memphis, Tennessee , in support of striking African American city sanitation workers. The workers had staged a walkout on February 11, , to protest unequal wages and working conditions imposed by then-mayor Henry Loeb. At the time, Memphis paid black workers significantly lower wages than whites. There were no city-issued uniforms, no restrooms, no recognized union, and no grievance procedure for the numerous occasions on which they were underpaid. His airline flight to Memphis was delayed by a bomb threat but he arrived in time to make a planned speech to a gathering at the Mason Temple World Headquarters of the Church of God in Christ. In it, he recalled his attempted assassination, noting that the doctor who treated him said that because the knife used to stab him was so near to his aorta, any sudden movement, even a sneeze, might have killed him. And then I got to Memphis. And some began to say the threats What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land! My eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord! The motel is now part of the complex of the National Civil Rights Museum. The wreath marks the approximate spot where King was shot. The motel was owned by businessman Walter Bailey and named after his wife. Reverend Ralph Abernathy , a colleague and friend, later told the House Select Committee on Assassinations he and King had stayed in room at the Lorraine Motel so often that it was known as the "Kingâ€”Abernathy Suite". Play it real pretty. King fell violently backward onto the balcony, unconscious. Ray had been renting a room there. Ray had purchased the rifle under an alias six days earlier. He never regained consciousness and was pronounced dead at 7: Paul Hess, assistant administrator at St. King died despite emergency surgery, said the minister had "received a gunshot wound on the right side of the neck, at the root of the neck, a gaping wound. He was pronounced dead at 7: Central standard time 8: New York time by staff doctors," Mr. King had difficulty settling her children with the news that their father was deceased. Kennedy speech[edit] Main article: That night, Senator Robert F. Kennedy , running to gain the presidential nomination to represent the Democratic Party, spoke about the assassination. Kennedy had spoken earlier that day in Indiana [24] and learned about the shooting before boarding a plane to Indianapolis. He had a speech scheduled there in a predominantly black neighborhood of the city. Standing on a flatbed truck, Kennedy spoke for four minutes and fifty-seven seconds. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. His speech was credited in part with preventing post-assassination rioting in Indianapolis, on a night where such events broke out in major cities across the country. Several phone conversations with black community leaders convinced him to speak out against the violent backlash beginning to emerge across the country. Although still considered significant, it is given much less historical attention than the Indianapolis speech. Johnson[edit] President Lyndon B. Johnson was in the Oval Office that evening, planning a meeting in Hawaii with Vietnam War military commanders. After press secretary George Christian informed him at 8: King assassination riots Colleagues of King in the Civil Rights Movement called for a nonviolent response to the assassination, to honor his most deeply held beliefs. King would be greatly distressed to find that his blood had triggered off bloodshed and disorder. I think instead the nation should be quiet; black and white, and we should be in a prayerful mood, which would be in keeping with his life. We should make that kind of dedication and commitment to the goals which his life served to solving the domestic problems. White America killed Dr. She made it a whole lot easier for a whole lot of black people today. There no longer needs to be intellectual discussions, black people know that they

have to get guns. White America will live to cry that she killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The service at Ebenezer Baptist Church was nationally televised, as were these other events. A second service was held there before the burial. One of the wives' station wagon, three children, forty-five-thousand-dollar house' leaned over and said, "I wish you had spit in his face for me. In some cases, the shock of events altered opinions. A survey later sent to a group of college trustees revealed their opinions of King had risen after his assassination. Others expressed political ideology. Governor George Wallace of Alabama, known as a segregationist, described the assassination as a "senseless, regrettable act". Strom Thurmond, South Carolina Senator, wrote to his constituents: Funeral of Martin Luther King Jr. A crowd of, attended his funeral on April 9. There were fears that Johnson might be hit with protests and abuses over the war if he attended. In that sermon, he asked that, at his funeral, no mention of his awards and honors be made, but that it be said he tried to "feed the hungry", "clothe the naked", "be right on the [Vietnam] war question", and "love and serve humanity". James Earl Ray Capture and guilty plea[edit] The FBI investigation found fingerprints on various objects left in the bathroom from where the gunfire had come. Evidence included a Remington Gamemaster rifle from which at least one shot had been fired. The fingerprints were traced to an escaped convict named James Earl Ray. Ray confessed to the assassination on March 10, On the advice of his attorney Percy Foreman, Ray took a guilty plea to avoid a conviction and potential death penalty. Ray was sentenced to a year prison term; he recanted his confession three days later. He said through his new attorney Jack Kershaw that, although he did not "personally shoot King", he may have been "partially responsible without knowing it", hinting at a conspiracy. In May, Kershaw presented evidence to the House Select Committee on Assassinations that he believed exonerated his client, but tests did not prove conclusive. Kershaw also claimed Ray was somewhere else when the shots were fired, but he could not find a witness to corroborate the claim. They were recaptured on June 13, three days later, and returned to prison. Ray worked for the remainder of his life attempting unsuccessfully to withdraw his guilty plea and secure a full trial. He carried on the effort to gain a trial on behalf of the King family, who do not believe Ray was responsible, but that there was a conspiracy by elements of the government against King. He had gained attention by claiming an alleged conspiracy involving the Mafia, the Federal government, and himself to kill King. According to Jowers, Ray was a scapegoat, and not directly involved in the shooting. Jowers claimed he hired someone to kill King as a favor for a friend in the mafia, Frank Liberto, a produce merchant who died before He had alternatively claimed the shooter was: Coretta Scott King v. The case, Coretta Scott King, et al. Loyd Jowers et al. Attorney William Francis Pepper, representing the King family, presented evidence from 70 witnesses and 4, pages of transcripts. Local Assistant District Attorney John Campbell, who was not involved in the case, said the case was flawed and "overlooked so much contradictory evidence that never was presented. In the United States, civil and criminal trials are always adjudicated independently. Dexter called the verdict "a vindication for us". The investigation report recommends no further investigation unless some new reliable facts are presented. He is supported by author Gerald Posner. Jowers, Posner told The New York Times, "It distresses me greatly that the legal system was used in such a callous and farcical manner in Memphis. If the King family wanted a rubber stamp of their own view of the facts, they got it. The fact is there were saboteurs to disrupt the march. So infiltration within, saboteurs from without and the press attacks. I will never believe that James Earl Ray had the motive, the money and the mobility to have done it himself. Our government was very involved in setting the stage for and I think the escape route for James Earl Ray.

Chapter 2 : James Earl Ray - Wikipedia

by Dr. Sidney Eugene Welch Soldiers of Martin Luther King reveals Civil Rights era secrets, information, and thinking to which Caucasoid reporters and book writers were never allowed access.

An occupation or a work can be good and right in itself and yet be bad and wrong if the man in the occupation , or the doer of the work is not good and right, or does not do his duty rightly. The office of a judge is a precious and godly office , whether it be that of Mundrichter or that of Faustrichter, whom we call executioner. But when the office is assumed by one to whom it has not been committed or by one who, though it has been committed to him, discharges its duties with a view to securing money or favor , then it is no longer right or good. The married state , also, is precious and godly, but there is many a rascal and knave in it. It is just the same way with the occupation or work of the soldier ; in itself it is right and godly, but we must see to it that the persons who are in the occupation and who do the work are the right kind of persons, godly and upright. This we shall hear. In the second place, I would have it understood that I am not speaking, this time, about the righteousness that makes men good in the sight of God. For the only thing that can do that is faith in Jesus Christ , granted and given us by the grace of God alone, without any works or merits of our own, as I have written and taught so often and so much in other places; but I am speaking here about external righteousness which is to be sought in offices and works. I say that this office or work , even though it were godly and right, can nevertheless become bad and wrong, if the person engaged in it is wrong and bad. In the third place, it is not my intention to explain here at length how the occupation and work of a soldier is in itself right and godly, because I have written quite enough about that in the book *On Temporal Government*. For I might boast here that, since the time of the Apostles , the temporal sword and temporal government have never been so clearly described or so highly praised as by me. This even my enemies must admit, but the reward and honorable thanks that I have earned by it are to have my doctrine called seditious, and condemned as resistance to rulers. God be praised for that! For the very fact that the sword has been instituted of God to punish the evil and protect the good and preserve peace , Romans What else is war than the punishment of wrong and evil? Why does anyone go to war , except because he desires peace and obedience? Although slaying and robbing do not seem to be a work of love , and therefore a simple man thinks it not a Christian thing to do, yet in truth even this is a work of love. By way of illustration, a good physician , when a disease is so bad and so great that he has to cut off a hand , foot , ear , eye , or let it decay , does so, in order to save the body. Looked at from the point of view of the member that he cuts off, he seems a cruel and merciless man; but looked at from the point of view of the body, which he intends to save , it turns out that he is a fine and true man and does a work that is good and Christian , as far as it goes. In the same way, when I think of the office of soldier , how it punishes the wicked , slays the unjust , and creates so much misery, it seems an unchristian work and entirely contrary to Christian love ; but if I think of how it protects the good and keeps and preserves house and home , wife and child , property and honor and peace , then it appears how precious and godly this work is, and I observe that it cuts off a leg or a hand , so that the whole body may not perish. For if the sword were not on guard to preserve peace , everything in the world must go to ruin because of lack of peace. Therefore, such a war is only a little, brief lack of peace that prevents an everlasting and immeasurable lack of peace , a small misfortune that prevents a great misfortune. When men write about war , then, and say that it is a great plague , that is all true; but they should also see how great the plague is that it prevents. If people were good, and glad to keep peace , war would be the greatest plague on earth ; but what are you going to do with the fact that people will not keep peace , but rob , steal , kill , outrage women and children , and take away property and honor? The small lack of peace , called war , or the sword , must set a check upon this universal, world -wide lack of peace , before which no one could stand. Therefore God honors the sword so highly that He calls it His own ordinance , and will not have men say or imagine that they have invented it or instituted it. All these are His works and His judgments. That is what the narrow, simple eyes of children do, when they see in the physician only a man who cuts off hands or saws off legs, but do not see that he does it to save the whole body. So, too, we must look at the office of the soldier , or the sword , with

grown-up eyes , and see why it slays and acts so cruelly. Then it will prove itself to be an office that, in itself, is godly, as needful and useful to the world as eating and drinking or any other work. There are some who abuse this office , and slay and smite needlessly, for no other reason than because they want to; but that is the fault of the persons, not of the office , for where is there an office or a work or any other thing so good that self-willed, wicked people do not abuse it? They are like crazy physicians who would cut off a sound hand , without necessity and just because they wanted to; nay, they are a part of that universal lack of peace which must be prevented by right war and sword , and forced into peace. For the abuse does not affect the office. If war and the occupation of arms were in itself wrong and displeasing to God , we should have to condemn Abraham , Moses , Joshua, David , and all the rest of the holy fathers, kings, and princes , who served God in this occupation and are of high renown in Scripture because of this work. All this is well-known to all who have read even a little in Holy Scripture, and there is no need to offer further proof of it here. This objection is answered clearly enough by St. Paul , both of whom command obedience to worldly ordinances and to the commandments of worldly rulers even under the New Testament, and we have heard above that St. John the Baptist taught soldiers , as a Christian teacher , and yet allowed them to remain soldiers , only so that they did not abuse their occupation , did no one violence or wrong, and were content with their wages. If we were to give way on this point and admit that war was wrong in itself, we would then have to give way on all other points and allow that the use of the sword was entirely wrong. For if the sword is a wrong thing when used for fighting, it would also be a wrong thing when used for punishing evil -doers and keeping the peace ; in a word everything it does would have to be wrong. For what is just war , except the punishment of evil -doers and the maintenance of peace? If one punishes a thief or a murderer or an adulterer , that is punishment inflicted on a single evil -doer; but in a just war one punishes at one time a whole great crowd of evil -doers, who are doing harm in proportion to the size of the crowd. If, therefore, one work of the sword is good and right, they are all right and good, for the sword is a sword and not a fox -tail, and it is called, in Romans For Christians , indeed, do not fight and have no worldly rulers among them. Their government is a spiritual government , and, according to the Spirit, they are subjects of no one but Christ. Nevertheless, so far as body and property are concerned, they are subject to worldly rulers and owe them obedience. If worldly rulers call on them to fight , then they ought to and must fight , and be obedient , not as Christians but as members of the state and obedient subjects, as regards the body and temporal possessions. Therefore, when they fight , they do it not for themselves or on their own account, but as a service and act of obedience to the rulers under whom they are, as St. The sword is in itself right and is a divine and useful ordinance , which God will have not despised , but feared , honored , and obeyed, on pain of vengeance , as Paul says, in Romans For He has established two kinds of government among men. The one is spiritual ; it has no sword , but it has the Word, by means of which men are to become good and righteous , so that with this righteousness they may attain everlasting life. This righteousness He administers through the Word, which He has committed to the preachers. The other is worldly government , through the sword , which aims to keep peace among men, and this He rewards with temporal blessing. For He gives to rulers so much property, honor , and power , to be possessed by them above others, in order that they may serve Him by administering this righteousness. Thus God Himself is the founder, lord , master, protector, and rewarder of both kinds of righteousness. There is no human ordinance or authority in either, but each is altogether a divine thing. Since, then, it is beyond doubt that the occupation is, in itself a right and godly thing, we will now discuss the persons who are in it and the use they make of their position; for it is most important to know who is to use this office and how he is to use it. And here enters the fact that when we try to set up fixed rules and laws for this matter, there arise so many cases and exceptions that it is very difficult, or even impossible , to decide everything accurately and equitably. This is the case with all laws ; they can never be fixed so certainly and so justly that cases do not arise which deserve to be made exceptions. By way of illustration: In the recent rebellion of the peasants, there were some who were drawn into it against their will. These were especially people who were well-to-do, for the rebellion struck the rich , as well as the rulers , and it may fairly be assumed that no rich man favored the rebellion. At all events, there were some who had to go along without their own consent. Some, too, yielded to this compulsion, thinking that they could check the mad mob and with good counsel , hinder somewhat their wicked purpose and keep

them from doing so much evil , thus rendering a service to themselves and to the rulers. Others, again, were drawn in by permission of their lords, whom they asked about it in advance; and there may have been other similar cases. For no one can imagine all of them, or comprise them all in the law. If we are to allow no exceptions and let the law take its strict course, they must die just like the others, who had a guilty heart and will in their act of rebellion, although those of whom we are speaking had an innocent heart and a good will. Yes, of the nobility! We Germans are Germans, and stay Germans; that is, swine and senseless beasts. And so I say now that, in cases like those of the three kinds mentioned, the law ought to yield and justice take its place. Again, Peter sat down by the fire with the servants of Annas and warmed himself with the godless, and that was not good. Therefore those who were among the rebels with good intentions justice not only acquits, but holds worthy of double grace. Outwardly considered, Hushai, too, was a rebel, with Absalom , against David ; but he earned great praise and honor everlastingly before God and all the world. If David had allowed this Hushai to be condemned as a rebel, it would have been just as praiseworthy a deed as those which our princes and knightlets are now doing to equally innocent people, nay, to people who have deserved well. For because law must be framed simply, in dry, short words, it cannot possibly embrace all the cases and the hindrances. Therefore, the judges and lords must be wise and pious in this matter and mete out reasonable justice , and let the law take its course, or set it aside, accordingly. The head of a household makes a law for his servants , telling them what they are to do on this day or that; there is the law , and the servant who does not keep it must take his punishment. Now one of them may be sick , or be otherwise hindered from keeping the law , by no fault of his own; then the law is suspended, and he would be a mad head of a house who would punish a servant for that kind of neglect of duty. Accordingly, we have the following to say of the persons who are affected by the law of war or who are occupied with war. First, War may be made by three kinds of people. An equal may make war against his equal, that is, of the two persons neither is the vassal or subject of the other, though the one may be less great or glorious or mighty than the other. Or a superior may fight against his inferior. Or an inferior may fight against his superior. Let us take the third case. God Himself has instituted it and men have accepted it, for it does not fit together that men shall both obey and resist , be subject and not put up with their lords. But we have already said that justice ought to be mistress of law , and where circumstances demand, guide the law , or even command and permit men to act against it. Therefore the question here is whether it can be just, i. There is among us men a vice which is called fraud; that is, deception or trickery. If this vice of ours discovers that justice is superior to law , as has been said, then it becomes altogether against the law and seeks and hunts day and night for some way to bring itself to market under the name and appearance of justice and thus sell itself, so that the law comes to nothing and fraud becomes the sweet thing that does everything it ought to do. Therefore, the Greeks , in public laws , promised jewels and presents to tyrannicides, that is, to those who stab or otherwise destroy a tyrant. The Romans in the days of their empire followed mightily after this example and themselves killed almost the majority of their emperors , so that in that great empire, almost no emperor was ever slain by his enemies and yet few of them died in their beds a natural death. The people of Israel and Judah also slew and destroyed some of their kings. But these examples are not enough for us, for we are not asking here what the heathen or the Jews have done, but what is the right and the just thing to do, not only before God in the spirit, but also in the divine external ordinance of temporal government. I have never known a case of this kind that was just, and even now I cannot imagine one. On the contrary, we ought to suffer wrong and if prince or lord will not tolerate the Gospel , then we ought to go into another principedom where the Gospel is preached , as Christ says in Matthew Yes, you say a raving tyrant is crazy, too, or is to be considered even worse than a madman, for he does much more harm. That answer puts me in a tight place, for such a statement makes a great appearance and seems to be in accord with justice. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that the cases of madmen and tyrants are not the same; for a madman can neither do nor tolerate anything reasonable, nor is there any hope for him because the light of reason has gone out. But a tyrant, however much of this kind of thing he does, knows that he does wrong.

Chapter 3 : Martin Luther King, Jr. - HISTORY

That was part of the story relayed by Col. Barrye L. Price, commander of the U.S. Army Cadet Command and a King historian, to Army Soldiers and civilians at the Army's Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. James Earl Ray , a career small-time criminal who became the object of a more than two-month manhunt before he was captured in England, pled guilty to the shooting and received a year prison sentence. The civil rights movement, the Vietnam War , and the antiwar movement all were in full swing as the year began. Johnson , who had been a key ally in the effort to pass the Civil Rights Act of and the Voting Rights Act of King also took American capitalism to task and began portraying inequality in economic as well as racial terms. Johnson talking with Martin Luther King, Jr. He had already begun to find himself betwixt and between. Many whites saw him as a dangerous radical. On the other hand, despite his increasingly radical message, a growing number of militant African Americans had become impatient with his nonviolent methods and what they saw as a lack of success in his civil rights efforts in northern cities. It had been several years since his southern triumphs in the Montgomery bus boycott , the Birmingham campaign , and the Selma March. Before that could happen, other events of early interceded. The pervasiveness of this shocking assault and especially the images of fighting in and around the U. Eugene McCarthy in the March 12, , Democratic presidential primary in New Hampshire , followed by the announcement of the candidacy of Sen. The situation changed after a pair of sanitation workers who had been sheltering from the rain by crouching inside the loading hopper of their garbage truck were crushed because of a malfunctioning switch. This time the strike that resulted in response to their deaths was supported by some local clergymen. James Lawson, asked King, his friend, for support, and on March 18 King addressed a crowd of between 15, and 25, people, which was said to be the largest indoor gathering in the history of the civil rights movement to that date. King returned to Memphis on March 28 to join Lawson in leading a march in support of the strike. Violence erupted early in the demonstration: King was reluctantly spirited away to safety. Dozens of others were injured as police dispensed tear gas and wielded batons while pursuing demonstrators inside the Clayborn Temple. He met with representatives of the Invaders, who claimed not to have instigated the violence and with whom King agreed to coordinate efforts as plans began for a follow-up march. Having returned to his home base in Atlanta , King contemplated not going back to Memphis. At a meeting on March 30, however, he decided that he needed to see through his commitment to the effort in Memphis, and, after some dissent, the leadership of the SCLC agreed. The departure of his flight from Atlanta that morning had been delayed to allow a search of the luggage and plane for possible explosives. King was no stranger to death threats, but they had increased since he emphasized his opposition to the Vietnam War. Indeed, before leaving for Memphis, King had informed his wife and parents that a price supposedly had been put on his head. King was exhausted, had a sore throat , and was feeling ill. With a thunderstorm raging that was anticipated to hold down the turnout, he sent his best friend and chief lieutenant, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy , to speak in his stead. When Abernathy arrived at the church, he found a larger-than-expected crowd buzzing with excitement at the prospect of hearing King. Abernathy telephoned King, asked him to come, and promised that he would give the major address, leaving King to say but a few words, and King agreed. At the event, King spoke for more than 40 minutes, almost completely off the cuff, gathering energy and energizing his audience as he went, ultimately delivering one of his most emotionally soaring and rhetorically brilliant speeches. He then located the Memphis sanitation strike within the long struggle for human freedom and the battle for economic justice, evoking the New Testament parable of the Good Samaritan to stress the need for selfless involvement. He called for unity, stressing the power it provided. Finally, as he wound to a close, his speech became prophetic: Longevity has its place. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land! Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord! Both the audience and King himself were deeply moved. James Earl Ray On April 23, , in the same month King gave his speech at Riverside Church, the man who would become his assassin, James Earl Ray, escaped from the maximum-security Missouri State Penitentiary by hiding beneath the false bottom of a prison bakery bread box. Ray, a small-time career

criminal from a poor family who had already served two prison terms, was seven years into a year sentence for a grocery store armed robbery at the time of his escape. Once free, he traveled to Chicago , Montreal , Birmingham , Alabama, Puerto Vallarta , Mexico, and on to Los Angeles , financing his life on the lam with money he had saved in prison from selling contraband probably smuggled drugs and by committing more robberies. All the while, Ray, a consummate loner, successfully maintained the low profile necessary to prolong his life as a fugitive. However, it may have been fame rather than freedom that Ray sought. According to many sources, including family members, Ray was deeply racist. While in California, he became enamored of the third-party presidential candidacy of segregationist George Wallace , for whose campaign he volunteered. Once there, he became obsessed with King, circling his home on a map, along with the Ebenezer Baptist Church where King was co-pastor with his father and the SCLC headquarters. After traveling to Birmingham to purchase a scoped. The assassination Ray learned from local media reports that while in Memphis King would be staying in Room of the Lorraine Motel. Using the name John Willard, between 3: After purchasing binoculars at a sporting goods store at about 4: He did not have to wait long. King teased Jesse Jackson about not being appropriately dressed for dinner and, while pausing on the balcony, chatted with people in the courtyard below. During these moments Ray is thought to have made his way to the bathroom, bolstered his rifle on the windowsill above the bathtub, and shot. Residents of the boardinghouse later testified that they had heard someone repeatedly walking toward or using the bathroom. Abernathy and an undercover Memphis police officer tried to stem the bleeding of the fallen King with a towel. King was rushed to St. Joseph Hospital, where emergency surgery proved futile. For many his death seemed to signal the end of the hope that nonviolent means could bring about a better world for African Americans. Over the next several days, more than cities experienced significant outbreaks of rioting, arson, looting, and violence. In all, some 27, people were arrested, about 3, were injured, and more than 40 were killed. Some 6, people were arrested and more than 1, were injured in the national capital alone. In Chicago there were some fires and 11 deaths. In Baltimore more than 5, federal troops patrolled the city in an attempt to forestall arson. Only after police forces around the country had been reinforced by some 58, U. National Guard and Army troops did the violence subside. Soldiers standing guard in Washington, D. Library of Congress, Washington, D. For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I can only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to go beyond these rather difficult times. It was the first time since that Kennedy had spoken publicly about the assassination of his brother, Pres. Some two months later, on June 6, , Kennedy himself would be killed by an assassin. The Academy Awards ceremony was postponed. Businesses, schools, and other public buildings were closed. April 7 was declared a national day of mourning by President Johnson. On April 9 a seven-and-one-half hour series of funeral rites for King was held in Atlanta, beginning with a private funeral at the Ebenezer Baptist Church. In accordance with a request from Mrs. Yes, if you want to say that I was a drum major, say that I was a drum major for justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. I was a drum major for righteousness. And all the other shallow things will not matter. Hubert Humphrey â€”along with other prominent politicians, public servants, civil rights leaders, celebrities from the world of entertainment and sports, and foreign dignitaries. En route the procession was joined by bystanders and may have swelled to as many as , people. At Morehouse an outdoor memorial service was performed. His new tomb bears the same epitaph as that of his original gravestone: Shortly after King fell, when police approached the scene, witnesses pointed as one toward the boardinghouse. A bundle containing the Remington rifle, binoculars, and other items were soon found dumped in the doorway of a building next to the boardinghouse, and a white man was reported running away. The description of the suspect soon placed him in a white Mustang automobile. Meanwhile, Ray, in that Mustang, drove back to Atlanta, where he abandoned it and then took a bus to Detroit. On April 6 he crossed from Detroit into Canada by taxicab. In the meantime, the evidence found in the bundle led investigators to believe that three men were involved in the shooting: As the investigation continued, the Mustang was found, more was learned about Galt, and fingerprints led the FBI to conclude that they were probably after a single suspect employing multiple aliases. On May 6 he flew to

London. There he exchanged his return ticket to Canada for one for a flight to Lisbon , where he flew on May 7, hoping to catch a boat bound for Africa. His ultimate destination was then white supremacist Rhodesia now Zimbabwe , which had no extradition agreement with the United States. After missing the boat he had hoped to catch, Ray returned to London on May 10. With his funds dwindling, he bungled a pair of attempted robberies.

Chapter 4 : Martin Luther Quotes About Soldiers | A-Z Quotes

In the first place, a distinction must be made between an occupation and the man who is in it, between a work and the doer of it. An occupation or a work can be good and right in itself and yet be bad and wrong if the man in the occupation, or the doer of the work is not good and right, or does not do his duty rightly.

Shortly after the shot was fired, witnesses saw Ray fleeing from a rooming house across the street from the motel; he had been renting a room in the house at the time. Apprehension and plea[edit] Ray fled to Atlanta in his white Ford Mustang, driving eleven hours. He left Toronto in late May on a flight to England. At check-in, the ticket agent noticed the name on his passport, Sneyd, was on a Royal Canadian Mounted Police watchlist. He confessed to the crime on March 10, , his forty-first birthday, [27] and after pleading guilty he was sentenced to 99 years in prison. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. March Three days later, he recanted his confession. Ray had entered a guilty plea on the advice of his attorney, Percy Foreman , an effort to avoid the sentence of death. The method of execution used in Tennessee at the time was electrocution. Ray fired Foreman as his attorney and derisively called him "Percy Fourflusher" thereafter. Instead, he asserted that he did not "personally shoot Dr. King", but may have been "partially responsible without knowing it", hinting at a conspiracy. Huie investigated this story and discovered that Ray lied about some details. Ray told Huie that he purposefully left the rifle with his fingerprints on it in plain sight because he wanted to become a famous criminal. Ray was convinced that he would not be caught because he was so smart. Ray believed that Governor of Alabama George Wallace would soon be elected president and that he would only be confined for a short time. They were recaptured on June Dick Baumbach, the Tennessee Department of Corrections public information officer, coordinated the yearly interviews with local, state and national news media. Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. His claim is that it was said to have been the result of a conspiracy of the otherwise unidentified man named "Raul". Kershaw and his client met with representatives of the United States House Select Committee on Assassinations and convinced the committee to conduct ballistics testsâ€”which ultimately proved inconclusiveâ€”that they felt would show that Ray had not fired the fatal shot. Kershaw convinced Ray to take a polygraph test as part of an interview with Playboy. In the mock trial, the prosecutor was Hickman Ewing. The mock trial jury acquitted Ray. Jowers, a restaurant owner in Memphis, was brought to civil court in December and sued for being part of a conspiracy to murder Martin Luther King Jr. The jury, concluding on December 8, found that Loyd Jowers as well as others, including governmental agencies had been part of a conspiracy. Jowers, the conspiracy of the Mafia, local, state and federal government agencies, were deeply involved in the assassination of my husband. The jury also affirmed overwhelming evidence that identified someone else, not James Earl Ray, as the shooter, and that Mr. Ray was set up to take the blame.

Chapter 5 : Martin Luther King, Jr. and Vietnam

Martin Luther King Jr. speaks passionately in front of large crowd in at the Illinois Rally for Civil Rights at Soldier Field in Chicago. The rally was held to celebrate the passage of the.

Visit Website A gifted student, King attended segregated public schools and at the age of 15 was admitted to Morehouse College , the alma mater of both his father and maternal grandfather, where he studied medicine and law. Benjamin Mays, an influential theologian and outspoken advocate for racial equality. After graduating in , King entered Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania , where he earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree, won a prestigious fellowship and was elected president of his predominantly white senior class. King then enrolled in a graduate program at Boston University , completing his coursework in and earning a doctorate in systematic theology two years later. They had four children: Montgomery Bus Boycott The King family had been living in Montgomery for less than a year when the highly segregated city became the epicenter of the burgeoning struggle for civil rights in America, galvanized by the landmark Brown v. Board of Education decision of Activists coordinated a bus boycott that would continue for days, placing a severe economic strain on the public transit system and downtown business owners. They chose Martin Luther King, Jr. By the time the Supreme Court ruled segregated seating on public buses unconstitutional in November , Kingâ€™heavily influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and the activist Bayard Rustin â€™had entered the national spotlight as an inspirational proponent of organized, nonviolent resistance. King had also become a target for white supremacists, who firebombed his family home that January. Letter from Birmingham Jail In King and his family moved to Atlanta, his native city, where he joined his father as co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. This new position did not stop King and his SCLC colleagues from becoming key players in many of the most significant civil rights battles of the s. Held on August 28 and attended by some , to , participants, the event is widely regarded as a watershed moment in the history of the American civil rights movement and a factor in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of Captured on television, the brutal scene outraged many Americans and inspired supporters from across the country to gather in Alabama and take part in the Selma to Montgomery march led by King and supported by President Lyndon B. Johnson , who sent in federal troops to keep the peace. Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. As more militant black leaders such as Stokely Carmichael rose to prominence, King broadened the scope of his activism to address issues such as the Vietnam War and poverty among Americans of all races. On the evening of April 4, , Martin Luther King was assassinated. In the wake of his death, a wave of riots swept major cities across the country, while President Johnson declared a national day of mourning. James Earl Ray , an escaped convict and known racist, pleaded guilty to the murder and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He later recanted his confession and gained some unlikely advocates, including members of the King family, before his death in

Chapter 6 : WORKS OF MARTIN LUTHER - THAT SOLDIERS, TOO, CAN BE SAVED

FORT HOOD, Texas - Hundreds of Soldiers from across the 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) gathered at Howze Theater here Jan. 13 to honor the life and legacy of civil rights activist Dr.

A Time to Break Silence Riverside Church in New York, New York excerpt "As I ponder the madness of Vietnam and search within myself for ways to understand and respond to compassion my mind goes constantly to the people of that peninsula. I speak now not of the soldiers of each side, not of the junta in Saigon, but simply of the people who have been living under the curse of war for almost three continuous decades now. They must see Americans as strange liberators. The Vietnamese people proclaimed their own independence in after a combined French and Japanese occupation, and before the Communist revolution in China. They were led by Ho Chi Minh. Even though they quoted the American Declaration of Independence in their own document of freedom, we refused to recognize them. Instead, we decided to support France in its reconquest of her former colony. Our government felt then that the Vietnamese people were not "ready" for independence, and we again fell victim to the deadly Western arrogance that has poisoned the international atmosphere for so long. With that tragic decision we rejected a revolutionary government seeking self-determination, and a government that had been established not by China for whom the Vietnamese have no great love but by clearly indigenous forces that included some Communists. For the peasants this new government meant real land reform, one of the most important needs in their lives. For nine years following we denied the people of Vietnam the right of independence. For nine years we vigorously supported the French in their abortive effort to recolonize Vietnam. Even before the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu, they began to despair of the reckless action, but we did not. We encouraged them with our huge financial and military supplies to continue the war even after they had lost the will. Soon we would be paying almost the full costs of this tragic attempt at recolonization. After the French were defeated it looked as if independence and land reform would come again through the Geneva agreements. But instead there came the US, determined that Ho should not unify the temporarily divided nation, and the peasants watched again as we supported one of the most vicious modern dictators -- our chosen man, Premier Diem. The peasants watched and cringed as Diem ruthlessly routed out all opposition, supported their extortionist landlords and refused even to discuss reunification with the north. When Diem was overthrown they may have been happy, but the long line of military dictatorships seemed to offer no real change - especially in terms of their need for land and peace. The only change came from America as we increased our troop commitments in support of governments which were singularly corrupt, inept and without popular support. All the while the people read our leaflets and received regular promises of peace and democracy - and land reform. Now they languish under our bombs and consider us - not their fellow Vietnamese - the real enemy. They move sadly and apathetically as we herd them off the land of their fathers into concentration camps where minimal social needs are rarely met. They know they must move or be destroyed by our bombs. So they go - primarily women and children and the aged. They watch as we poison their water, as we kill a million acres of their crops. They must weep as the bulldozers roar through their areas preparing to destroy the precious trees. They wander into the hospitals, with at least twenty casualties from American firepower for one "Vietcong" inflicted injury. So far we may have killed a million of them - mostly children. They wander into the towns and see thousands of the children, homeless, without clothes, running in packs on the streets like animals. They see the children, degraded by our soldiers as they beg for food. They see the children selling their sisters to our soldiers, soliciting for their mothers. What do the peasants think as we ally ourselves with the landlords and as we refuse to put any action into our many words concerning land reform? What do they think as we test our latest weapons on them, just as the Germans tested out new medicine and new tortures in the concentration camps of Europe? Where are the roots of the independent Vietnam we claim to be building? Is it among these voiceless ones? We have destroyed their two most cherished institutions: We have destroyed their land and their crops. We have supported the enemies of the peasants of Saigon. We have corrupted their women and children and killed their men. Now there is little left to build on - save bitterness. Soon the only solid physical

foundations remaining will be found at our military bases and in the concrete of the concentration camps we call fortified hamlets. The peasants may well wonder if we plan to build our new Vietnam on such grounds as these? Could we blame them for such thoughts? We must speak for them and raise the questions they cannot raise. For these too are our brothers. At this point I should make it clear that while I have tried in these last few minutes to give a voice to the voiceless on Vietnam and to understand the arguments of those who are called enemy, I am as deeply concerned about our troops there as anything else. For it occurs to me that what we are submitting them to in Vietnam is not simply the brutalizing process that goes on in any war where armies face each other and seek to destroy. We are adding cynicism to the process of death, for they must know after a short period there that none of the things we claim to be fighting for are really involved. Before long they must know that their government has sent them into a struggle among Vietnamese, and the more sophisticated surely realize that we are on the side of the wealthy and the secure while we create hell for the poor. The war in Vietnam is but a symptom of a far deeper malady within the American spirit, and if we ignore this sobering reality we will find ourselves organizing clergy - and laymen - concerned committees for the next generation. They will be concerned about Guatemala and Peru. They will be concerned about Thailand and Cambodia. They will be concerned about Mozambique and South Africa. We will be marching for these and a dozen other names and attending rallies without end unless there is a significant and profound change in American life and policy. Such thoughts take us beyond Vietnam, but not beyond our calling as sons of the living God.

Chapter 7 : Confederate-Friendly Ryan Zinke Likens Robert E. Lee To Martin Luther King Jr. | HuffPost

Context: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the United States in April The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of the earthshaking events of that made it among the most tumultuous and momentous years in American history.

Chapter 8 : Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. - Wikipedia

Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and social activist, who led the Civil Rights Movement in the United States from the mids until his death by assassination in

Chapter 9 : Soldier And Martin Luther Quotes, Quotations & Sayings

Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and a leader of the American civil-rights movement. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in for employing nonviolent civil disobedience to.