

"The Second Martin Luther King"

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King's insistence that the War be ended grew more noticeably, the Johnson administration manipulated leading Negro leaders to counteract the impact of King. Bayard Rustin, who was then the director of the A. Philip Randolph institute and an associate of the AFL-CIO's right wing President, George Meany, publicly accused King of political opportunism. Rustin declared that the Johnson administration's pursuit of the war a military problem, and he insisted that the spill-over of civil rights into international diplomacy would retard the integrationist movement at home. White intellectuals like C. Vann Woodward attacked King for his continued criticism of American domestic and foreign policy. Woodward wrote, in an article for Harper's, "What Happened to the Civil Rights Movement?", that King had gone too far. His rhetorical question, "What more do they want?" symbolized the Great Society's and white middle America's consternation. Whitney Young and Senator Brooke went to Vietnam in 1967 and pleaded to the public that the conduct of the war be left to the White House, and not to social militants like King and Carmichael. Carl Rowen and Rustin wrote a number of articles in national white journals lamenting "Martin Luther King's tragic decision" on Vietnam.

And so King was forced to the left, in part by his own doing, and in truth, largely by the isolation and rejection of his former friends and allies in the movement. King himself never identified his position with that of Carmichael, who by 1968 was viewed as the leading spokesman for the ideology for Black Power and cultural

nationalism. But King did begin to view his own politics as being similar to those of W.E.B. DuBois, of whom he spoke at a "Tribute to DuBois" at Carnegie Hall in February, 1968. King spoke of DuBois: "He confronted the establishment as a model of militant manhood and integrity. He defied them and though they heaped venom and scorn on him, his powerful voice was never still." He noted with disapproval that the NAACP and white liberals "would like to ignore the fact that DuBois was a Communist in his last years...Our irrational, obsessive anti-Communism has led us into too many quagmires."

Clearly, if Martin were alive today he would be the most outstanding critic of the Reagan Administration, black or white. Martin would embrace the new governments of Zimbabwe and Nicaragua. Martin would rush to affirm our support for the liberation forces in El Salvador. He would condemn the Reagan Administration's not-so-secret role in supporting the white-minority regime in Namibia, and he would call for national nonviolent demonstrations against the apartheid regime's continued anti-humanistic policies.

This is the second Martin Luther King, Jr. - the internationalist, the world activist, the proponent of Third World rights, the opponent of US imperialism. As we remember this great defender of civil rights, let us also recall the other more important dimensions of Martin's work on the world stage. He does not only belong to us. His legacy is that of oppressed peoples everywhere.

Why didn't FSU close?

On January 15, 1981, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, I was in my room listening to the news on the radio. The D.J. began to name a number of predominately black colleges who were not having classes during this day. A lot of colleges were named except for one - Fayetteville State University. I began to wonder why? Was it because the students weren't concerned? Or could it be that the things that Dr. King did weren't important enough. Well, why don't we, as we all say, check him out.

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Ga. He was the son of a baptist minister. The records show that he was an excellent student. At the age of 15 he entered Morehouse College in Atlanta and graduated with honors in 1948 at the age of 19. In 1951, he attended school at Croger Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he graduated first in his class. He also received a Ph.D. in Theology from Boston University in 1955.

At this point some of you may be saying, "So what? I know a lot of people who have accomplished a lot more than that." Well, let's see what else went on with him.

Let's keep in mind that Dr. King believed in nonviolence as a resistance to oppression. He felt that this was the right strategy for the black movement.

A black woman named Rosa Parks was arrested in December of 1955 for refusing to move to the back of a public bus. At this time Dr. King was the president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and helped lead a year-long bus boycott. After much violence by white's against blacks, the Supreme Court ruled in 1956 that

segregation in public transportation was illegal.

With this victory of nonviolent resistance it gave Dr. King nationwide prominence in the civil rights movement.

Well, students of FSU, are you impressed? Just a little, uh? Well, let's ease on down the road.

In January, 1957, he helped to find the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to coordinate many civil rights organizations. He was involved in sit-ins and freedom rides of 1960 and 1961. For participation in movements throughout the south, Dr. King was often jailed. But that didn't stop him. Even in jail of 1963, he wrote his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail," appealing to clergymen to support the struggle for equal rights.

With these struggles going on, President John F. Kennedy sent a civil rights bill to Congress. On August 28, 1963, more than 250,000 marchers, mostly blacks, gathered at the March on Washington for jobs and freedom. Here is where Dr. King delivered his famous "I Have A Dream" speech. Congress then passed the 1964 Civil Rights Acts. In October, 1964, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent struggle against racial oppression.

Well family of FSU, after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. King kept on moving. In 1965, Dr. King led a voters registration drive in Alabama. People came from all over the nation in support of the drive for black voting rights. Guess what FSU? Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In 1968, Dr. King organized a "Poor People's Campaign" to unite the poor

Letters to the Editor

Prisoner wants pen pal

Dear Editor:

I am a prisoner on death row at the Arizona State Prison and was wondering if you would do me a favor and run this ad for correspondence in your school newspaper. I have been here for about two years and don't get any mail and am kind of looking for someone to talk to through the mail on a friendly type basis. If you don't have a place for this kind of thing in your paper maybe you could see if you could post it on a bulletin board somewhere so that people could see it. I will just make up a small ad in the next paragraph and if you think that it needs to be changed just go ahead and

change it as I don't know much about these things.

Death row prisoner, 31, male caucasian would like correspondence with college students just to have someone to write to. I really don't know who or what I am looking for but would like to have a friendly type relationship and just more or less share experiences. I will answer all letters I get so if anyone is interested write to: Lee McVay 39477, Arizona State Prison, Box 629, Florence, Arizona, 85232. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lee McVay

Who can make us free?

To the Editor:

What does it really mean to be free? Who can make us free? Of what will we be made free? These questions are often raised by unbelievers concerning spiritual freedom.

In this letter, I will be attempting to answer each of these questions. I will be using the Holy Bible as my source of reference.

The first question asks, "What does it really mean to be free?" Well, it is true that the first admendment to the Constitution of the United States has given us as American people certain freedoms, such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press. The constitution provides the rights of assembly and petition. It is true that we have been given certain freedoms, but this is not the type of freedom which I am concerning myself with at this time. The type of freedom that I am speaking of is spiritual freedom, not worldly. The true meaning of freedom from a spiritual standpoint can be found in God's Son, Jesus Christ. Jesus said, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (St. John 8:32) If the Son therefore shall make you free, you shall be free indeed. (St. John 8:36) To be free is to be spiritually free.

To perfectly understand freedom, we must know the source of freedom which leads to the second question,

of all races in a fight against poverty. On April 4, 1968, he went to Memphis, Tennessee to support a strike by black sanitation workers. There he was assassinated by a white man.

Okay students of FSU. I'm very impressed by Dr. King's contributions. What about you? Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great man. He made blacks aware of civil rights. I hope that I made you, FSU, aware of Dr. King's contributions. Missing one day out of class to celebrate the birthday of a man such as Dr. King wouldn't have hurt at all. I figure if the students of FSU can get a homecoming theme changed by boycotting classes for days at a time what's wrong with one day for Dr. King? Next year on Dr. King's birthday ask yourselves this question: "Is Dr. King's birthday worth celebrating and why?"

Inscribed on Dr. King's tombstone is the religious vision that underlay his activism, "FREE AT LAST, FREE AT LAST, THANK GOD ALMIGHTY I'M FREE AT LAST."

Dr. King wrote a book that is rated number one on my list. It is entitled *Where Do We Go From Here?* Why don't you, as the cliché goes, check it out.

Anonymous

"Who can make me free?" Man definitely cannot make himself free. Jesus Christ is the only one that can make a person free. There have been many false prophets in our time that have professed that they can make a person free such as Buddha, Father Divine, Jim Jones, and many others. But Jesus Christ is the only one that can make another person free. The reason why I know that only Jesus can make a person free is because one day he made me free. He not only made me free physically, but he also made me free spiritually. Every since the Son made me free, life has been more meaningful, more peaceful, and more loveable to me, whereas before, life wasn't this way to me. I am no longer in the bondage of sin, but I am in the hands of the almighty God. In other words, I'm standing on that solid rock which is Jesus Christ. I thank God for knowing that I am also going to stand forever as long as I continue to stand on the rock.

Now that we understand freedom and we know who can make us free, we can now consider that third question, "Of what will I be made free?" There are many things from which a person will be made free, such as frustration, anxiety, envy, weariness, and sickness. There are many other things from which a person will be made free, but the main thing from which a person will be made free is of the judgement to come. You see, "For we must all appear before the judgement seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in this body; according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." (II Corinthians 5:10) A person that rejects Jesus Christ during his lifetime will be in danger of the judgement. The penalty for not accepting God's Son is death. For the Bible states that the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ, our Lord. (Romans 6:23)

What about your life, Reader? Are you free? Or are you bound by the limitation of the world. There is a way to be made free. The first thing that you must do is to acknowledge the fact that you are not free at this present time. Secondly, acknowledge the fact that Jesus Christ is the only one that can make a person free. Then after acknowledging these two things, the Bible states that "If thou shall confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shall believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the death, thou shalt be saved." (Romans 10:9) The only thing that you have to do is call on Him and He will answer you. God said in his word, "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Romans 10:13)

Timothy Moore