## Page 6-THE CHARLOTTE POST-Thursday, January 15, 1976 By Martin Luther

King, Jr.

On August 28, 1963, more than two hundred and fifty thousand Americans-about sixty thousand of them white-participated in a March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, to demand immediate implementation of a civil-rights bill and immediate implementation of basic guarantees in the Declaration of Independence. and the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. It was the largest demonstration in the history of the nation's capital. The orderly procession moved from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial, where A. Phillip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Walter Reuther and others addressed the immense gathering. Dr. King's address had a tremendous effect on the audience and has been widely published; it is reprinted here by permission of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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 ye- from the dark and deso-

## ars later the Negro still late valley of segregalanguishes in the corners of American sociey and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we doors of opportunity to 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 pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar 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 beleive that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to beleive that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this

nation. So we 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 Now is the time to rise

## In Commemoration Of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

tion to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to open the all of God's children. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial in-

> justice 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 ste-

am 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 in 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 with our destiny and freedom by drinking their freedom is inexfrom the cup of bitter- tricably bound to our ness and hatred. We freedom. We cannot-



## DR. MARTIN L. KING ... Civil Rights Leader

must forever conduct walk alone.

our struggle on the high And as we walk, we plane of dignity and dismust make the pledge cipline. We must not althat we shall march alow our creative protest head. We cannot turn to degenerate into phyback. There are those sical violence. Again who are asking the deand again we must rise votees of civil rights, to the majestic heights of meeting physical for-"When will you be satisce with soul force. The fied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the marvelous new militancy which has engulf-Negro is the victim of ed the Negro communthe unspeakable horrors ity must not lead us to a of police brutality. We distrust of all white can never be satisfied as people, for many of our long as our bodies, heawhite brothers, as evivy with the fatigue of travel. cannot gain loddenced by their presence here today, have ging in the motels of come to realize that highways and the hotels their destiny is tied up 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 satis- true meaning of its crefied as long as a Negro ed:"We hold these truin 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 un- racter. earned suffering is

redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alaisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our modern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to yor 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

ths 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 slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of the 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 trans formed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that

my four little children will one day live in a nation where thay will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their cha-

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day the state of Alabama, whose governor's bama, go back to South lips are presently drip-Carolina, go back to ing with the words of Georgia, go back to Lou- 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, and the rough places will be made plains, 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 our hope, This is

the faith with which I re turn to the South. With this faith we will be abl

to transform the jang ling discords of our nat ion into a beautiful sy phony of brotherhood With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to strug gle together, to go to jai together, to stand up for freedom together, kno wing that we wil 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 thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's 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 hilltons of New Hampshire, Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heighten-

ing Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring

from the snowcapped 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 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!"

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